Madras Information

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MADRAS

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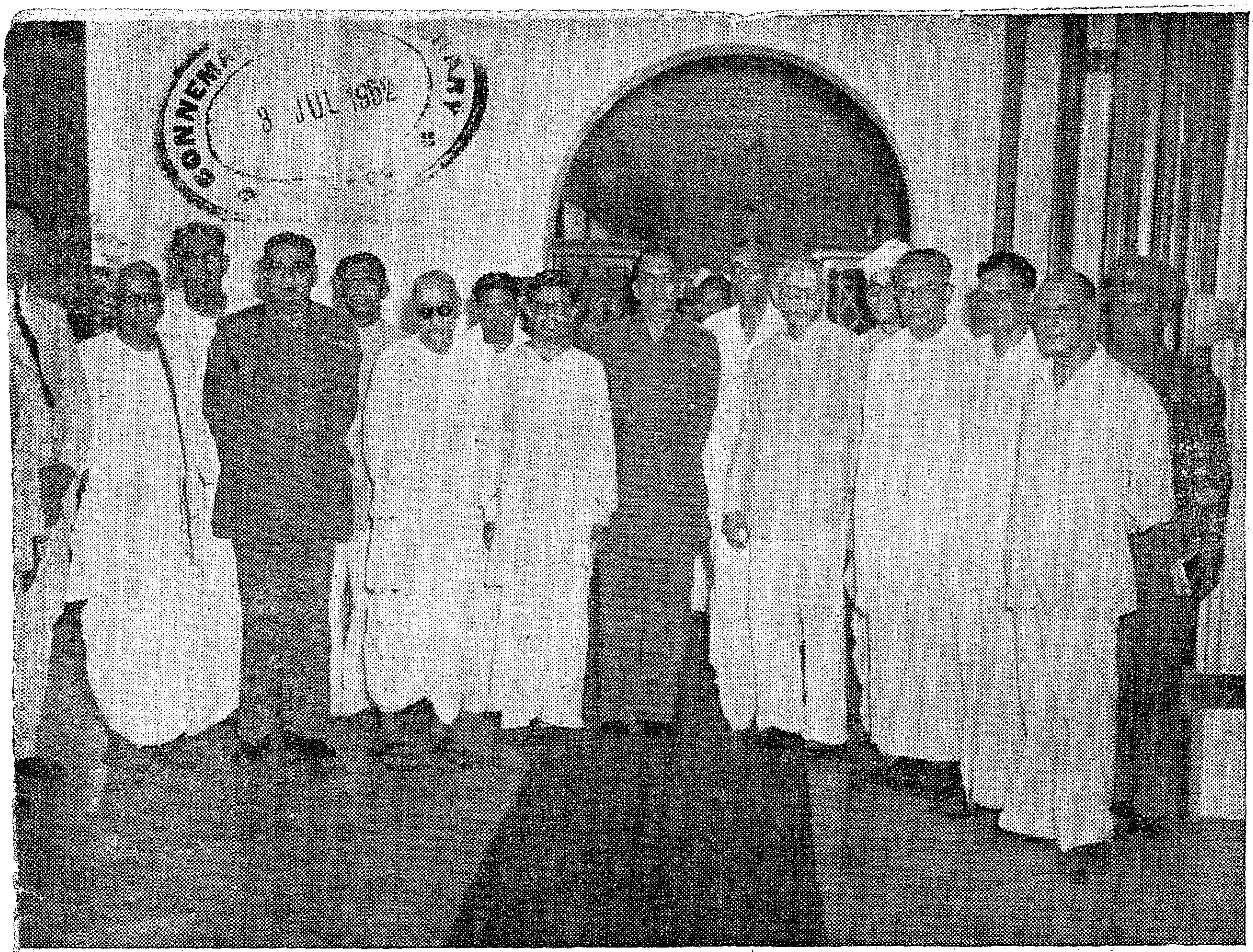
COVER PAGE—

"Every twelfth person in our State is a weaver. Do not let him starve." This is the appeal made by the Chief Minister while exhorting the people of Madras to buy handloom cloth. Picture of a weaver at his loom illustrates our cover page.



TING C-IN-C IN MADRAS : *General Rajendrasinhji, G.O.C. Southern Command, and now Acting Commander-in-Chief, Indian rmy, recently visited Madras City. He is seen here with the Hon'ble Chief Minister and other Ministers of the Madras Government.*

RE GIFTS : *At a meeting organised by the Guild of Services, at the Government House Estate, Madras City, he Hon'ble Sri C. Subramaniam, Minister for Food and Finance, distributed food gifts, multipurpose tablets nd implements donated by CARE, to various social service organizations.*

Rice Decontrolled in Madras State

Free Market in Zonal Framework

By HON'BLE SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR, Chief Minister, Madras

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Ever since I took office I have been giving serious consideration to the system of procurement, control and distribution of foodgrains in our State. Every one is aware of the strong feeling among all sections of the people that the food administration is causing great harassment. Growers of food have no enthusiasm. There is plenty of evasion which every one is aware of and no one is willing to prevent. After much deliberation we formulated a scheme of decontrol, which was discussed with the Central Food Minister. This scheme has now received the approval of the Government of India and will be brought into force forthwith.*

The Madras State will be divided into six zones, each zone with one or two surplus districts supplying through a free market the needs of the attached deficit districts. Within these zones, trade and movement will be free. There will be no control as regards price or as regards quantity of rice to be sold to any consumer or trader in the free market. There will be fair price shops where price and quantity to be sold will be regulated by Government. This is a safeguard against distress or sudden inconvenience. Movements from a place in one zone to any place in another zone by rail or motor vehicles will not be permitted except through permits. Within the zone however there will be no restriction. Between one zone and another transport by peasantry of small quantities by headloads or carts will not be interfered with.

* *From the talk broadcast by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on June 6, 1952 at 9-30 p.m.*

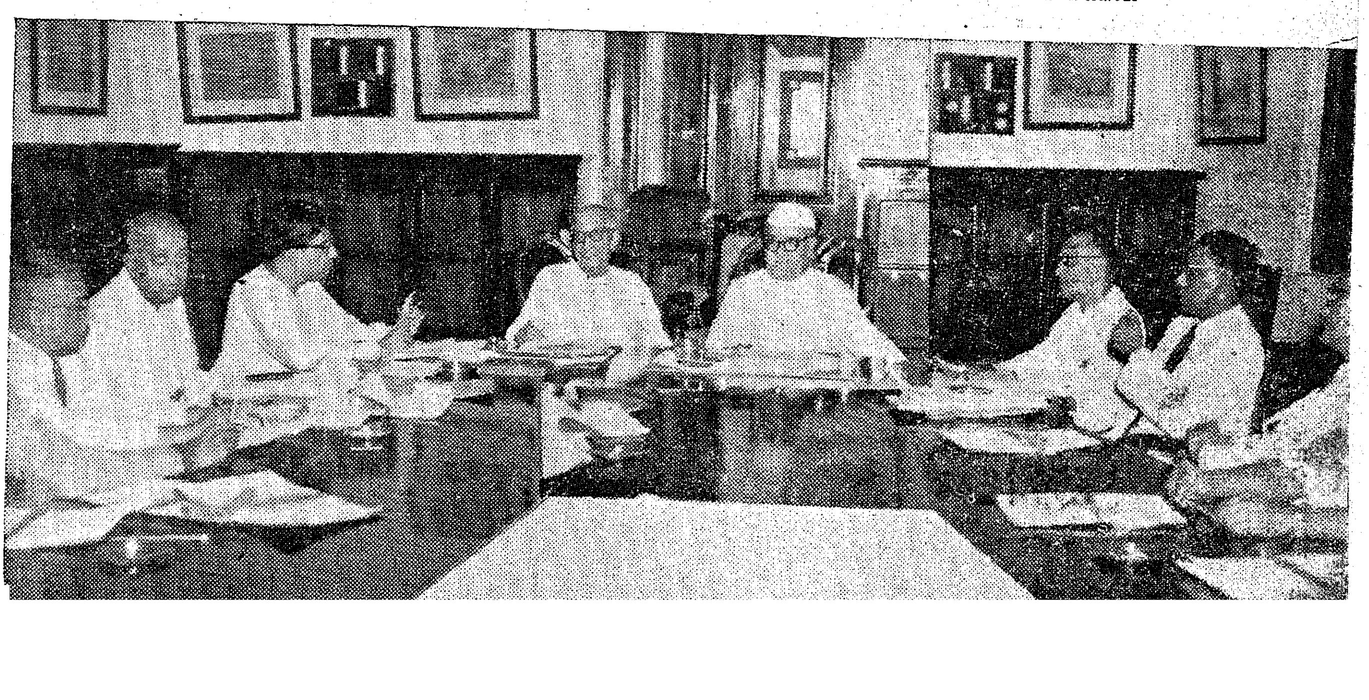
State Divided into Six Zones

Now the zones are pretty large. They are :—

(1) East Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam.
(2) West Godavari, Krishna, Nellore, Madras City, Chingleput, Chittoor and North Arcot.
(3) Guntur, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool.
(4) Tanjore, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem and Tirunelveli.
(5) South Kanara.
(6) Malabar and Nilgiris.

It will be seen that in group (1), East Godavari will supply Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam Districts through free trade and free movement. Similarly it will be seen that West Godavari, Krishna and Nellore will supply Madras City, Chingleput, Chittoor and North Arcot Districts. This zone will also include for supply purposes the Southern Railway grain-shops. In the third zone, Guntur will be the feeding district for Rayalaseema. In the fourth zone, the two surplus districts of Tanjore and South Arcot will feed the other districts in the zone through normal trade. The South Kanara District stands by itself being a self-sufficient area. The requirements of Malabar and Nilgiris will be met from imported rice, i.e., rice imported into Madras from outside. Malabar and Nilgiris are two highly deficit districts which have to be given special treatment. They have always depended on outside rice. The entire quota allotted to this State by the Centre will be allotted to meet the requirements of these two districts over and above their local production. The requirements of Hosdrug Sub-taluk will be met from imports along with Malabar and Nilgiris.

FOOD CONFERENCE : The Hon'ble Janab Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Central Food Minister, with the Hon'ble Sri C. Rajagopalachari, Chief Minister, and officials of the Madras Government, at a Food Conference held recently in the Madras Secretariat



Procurement of Rice Given up

Government procurement of rice in East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Tanjore, Malabar and Nilgiris will be given up forthwith. So also the levy system of procurement prevailing in South Arcot, South Kanara, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Srikakulam will be given up. Statutory rationing will be abolished throughout the State.

Although the present system of procurement in Malabar and Nilgiris is to be given up and the rice so procured hereafter will move through the normal trade channels, informal rationing will be continued in these highly deficit districts as well as in Hosdrug Sub-taluk of South Kanara through fair price shops through which the imported rice quota which is wholly allotted to these areas will be distributed to consumers.

Statutory Rationing to Cease

It will thus be seen that in all municipal and urban areas, where there has been statutory rationing so far, this system will now cease. Some ration shops will function as fair price shops and through these shops rice will be available to consumers on an informal rationing basis, until in the free market rice is available to consumers in adequate measure. There is no need therefore for any alarm in the areas hitherto under rationing. Every change is necessarily attended with some inconvenience at the outset.

But the change is certainly worthwhile. In the municipal areas of surplus districts informal rationing now obtaining will be abolished. In the fair price shops the existing scale of rations will continue to be issued on the existing ration cards until the free market settles down. So also in the informally rationed areas of Malabar and Nilgiris the existing scale will continue to be issued on the existing ration cards. After some time, which is estimated to be four weeks, the scale can be reduced as the free market rice becomes available in adequate measure.

The existing stock of rice at the disposal of Government, which is about 4½ lakhs tons, will be utilised for disposal through our fair price shops. Wholesalers who are now handling the reserve stocks of Government and retailers who will manage the fair price shops will not be allowed to deal in the open market rice.

Reserve Stock of Rice

In order to meet any emergency, we have kept our present stock of 4½ lakhs of tons of rice in reserve so that we may rush to any part of the State quantities required for meeting any emergency as well as for distributing rice through fair price shops. For the coming year, it is proposed to build up an annual stock of 1½ lakhs of tons by an easy levy system in a few surplus districts, in order to serve as an emergency reserve.

Locally produced millets have already been decontrolled in the State. We have now decided that the sale of imported wheat and milo should also be completely decontrolled and derationed. The State will receive supplies from the Government of India and distribute them amongst wholesalers and co-operative societies selected by the Collector of each district. These wholesalers and co-operative societies will be allowed to deal with these grains and supply them to merchants for distribution to the consumers. There will be no control over the sale price of wheat. As regards milo, we shall sell milo at specified prices in order to pass the benefit of the Government of India's subsidy to the consumers. There will be no limit to the quantity of wheat and milo that any consumer may buy. Some reserve stocks of wheat and milo will be kept by the Government in a few places in order to meet any emergency.

Madras Leads the Way

Although I have been meeting the keen and bright representatives of the Press once every fortnight, I have not been sharing my ideas with them on this subject of procurement and rationing. Indeed, it may be said that I have been in a measure even misleading them. I did not wish to take the risks of premature publication of our ideas. I was afraid of the great monster "Greed" whose shadow is upon our unfortunate society in all departments. I did not wish exploiters to take advantage of any half-baked proposals and ideas.

Further, I could not in this matter be sure of the final decision, as the considered approval of the Central Government was necessary, before any new policy could be started. The Central Food Minister of India, who was here at my request the other day, has obtained the approval of the Central Economic Committee of the Cabinet in New Delhi. Madras may take credit for having led the way to the restoration of freedom of movement and trade in foodgrains. We have the full moral support of the Prime Minister of India and his advisers.

Appeal to Farmers and Dealers

Farmers and dealers, you will no longer be under harassing restrictions. May God protect us from greedy thoughts and ward off all ill-luck from our path!

There is enough food in the land, if we are careful and avoid waste. The restrictions we have borne all these years have taught us how to be careful and how to exercise restraint. We should not lose the good habits we have acquired under compulsion. Those who raise foodcrops with considerable difficulty and anxiety and those wholesalers who buy and store the grains, and the numerous traders who distribute them among consumers should all consider themselves as trustees and patriotic citizens of the Republic and comrades of the Government. Unwatched and unharassed by officials we should all endeavour to demonstrate that we can be honest and patriotic and God-fearing and prove ourselves worthy of the trust imposed on us. I am confident that my hopes will not be belied. I have taken a great risk and my Colleagues have agreed to it and the Prime Minister of India and his Cabinet have approved of the venture we are taking. I hope and trust you will not let me down. Opinion among decent grain merchants in every town and city should guard and protect me.

Farmers, may God bless you! You may now take your grain to any place, anywhere and sell it as you like to anyone, anywhere, and no one shall interfere with you in any way. There is no need to hide and walk under cover, as if you did not own what you possessed. You are free and can dispose as you choose of what is yours.

(By Courtesy, A.I.R., Madras)

3 JUL 1952

Extension Service in Agriculture

By SRI N. MURUGESA MUDALIAR, Deputy Secretary, Department of Food and Agriculture, Government of Madras

Those of you who have followed the recent discussions on Agriculture and glanced at the Reports of the Fiscal and Planning Commissions would have observed the importance that is coming to be attached to Extension Service in Agriculture and Rural Extension Service generally. The term 'Extension Service' is, however, nowhere precisely defined, and consequently it might convey different ideas or at any rate it might not precisely specify the role that Extension has to play. My intention in this talk is to give an account of the Extension Service in countries like America and the United Kingdom where it has been developed for a number of years, and touch upon the scope for development in this country.

According to an American definition, "Extension is simply the effort to put the vital information of the Agricultural Scientist, whether he be physical or social scientist, at the disposal of the farmer and his wife". It is "a battle to narrow the gap between ever advancing knowledge and practice". Extension is therefore simply a word used "to indicate the whole complex of activities which enter into a programme which is educational in its policy, its focus, its objectives and its methods". The term Extension Service as applied in the United States was not used in the United Kingdom and other countries, but the same field of work was being carried out more or less. Agricultural Science has advanced considerably during the past 60 years. If the existing knowledge made available by the Agricultural Scientists, viz., the Plant Breeder, the Chemist and the Farm Economist, was put into universal practice, there would be a significant rise in production; but, actually, this knowledge has not been put across to agriculturists by more than a small portion.

Extension Service, therefore, addresses itself to the problem of conveying to the farmer the results of research workers in their laboratories, research stations and agricultural colleges. But Extension Service is something more than mere communication of information or ideas to the farmers. It aims at entering into the life of the farmer both in his farm and in his home to discuss with him his problems, to give solutions to them and actually working with him.

County Agents in America

The conception of Extension work in the United States was developed nearly 40 years ago following the enactment in 1914 of the Federal Law, known as the Co-operative Agricultural Extension Act, and popularly as the Smith-Lever Act. Extension work started in a small way. The Federal and State appropriations for the purpose barely exceeded two million dollars. In 1944–45, the cost of Extension was estimated at 87 million dollars. It dealt with a population of about 30 millions located on six million farms and other rural areas. The key person in the Agricultural Extension Organization in the United States is the County Extension Agent who works and lives among the people whom he serves. These Agents include not only Agricultural Extension Agents, but also Home Extension Economists. The former work with the farmers and the rural youths and the latter with rural women. The Agents who work among the youths are generally known as the 4 H Club Agents.

All these Agents are carefully selected men who have a love for country life and are graduates of Agricultural Colleges or in Home Economics. They look for help in their technical problems from the Extension Specialists employed by the State Agricultural Colleges. These Specialists visit the counties from time to time to acquaint the County Agents with the latest results attained at their Experimental Stations in agronomy, horticulture, dairying, animal husbandry and so forth. Every State has got an Extension Director appointed by the State Agricultural Colleges. The Federal Government has a team of Technical Specialists who help the States in their plans for Extension work and carry to the States the findings of the Federal Research Departments.

Voluntary Enlistment of Workers

The most important thing to be noticed in the County Extension Agents' approach to their work is the voluntary enlistment of successful farmers, farm-women, rural teachers and other interested rural workers as co-operators to carry the messages of better farming and better homes. These voluntary workers known as the 'local leaders' are trained by the Extension Agents and they are the backbone of the Extension Organization in America. The Extension Agents not only channel down information for better agriculture and better homes by keeping face-to-face contact with the farmer and his family, but also carry out demonstrations, which are of two kinds, viz., demonstration of method and demonstration of results. The demonstration of method merely teaches, while the demonstration of results establishes confidence in the practices recommended. The latter is usually conducted through the help of a progressive farmer so that he not only learns by doing himself but also makes his neighbours do by telling them what he himself was able to do. The result of the demonstration might be to illustrate the increased yield by application of fertilisers, higher milking yield by correct feeding of milching animals or correcting underweight of children by improved nutrition—all the matters in which the farmer and his family are intensely interested.

The Second World War broadened the interest of the farm people and they realised that the problems they faced were related to national and international conditions. Extension work thus became an important factor in a social change and transformation. It helped the rural population to discuss their problems in their clubs and group meetings, plan their programme and achieve results with the help and guidance of the official agencies. This identification and partnership is the most significant role of the Extension Service in America.

Farm Institutes in Britain

In the United Kingdom, the Development Fund Act of 1909 fostered research and the spread of agricultural

education with State financial assistance. It also developed the formation of Farm Institutes to supplement agricultural institutions. Up to the outbreak of the last war, Extension work was carried out by two Agencies, viz., the County Agricultural Service and Agricultural Advisory Service. The County was divided into a number of Advisory Provinces, with headquarters at an Agricultural College or the University Department of Agriculture. The Specialists like Agricultural Chemists, Mycologists and Entomologists stationed at these centres, acted as consultants to the County Agricultural staff.

The County Agricultural Service was a local service and the Chief Officer was called the Agricultural Organiser. Some of these counties have Farm Institutes which provided agricultural education for boys and girls and the farms attached to these Institutes served as demonstration units where the results of the research work were tried out and tested under local conditions. The Institutes also provided a forum for discussions by farmers and served as the headquarters for Young Farmers' Clubs and such other organizations. The Committee of the County Council responsible for Extension work was largely composed of farmers, and the Agricultural Organiser appointed by the Committee was associated with activities like talks, lectures, educational films, etc. The Extension Service not only provided technical advice to farmers but also developed a spirit of leadership among them. During the last war which demanded an immediate increase in the home production of food, War Agricultural Executive Committees ~~were set up for~~ each county and their job was to execute the Government's agricultural policy. The membership of the Committee was small and most of them were farmers or land-owners.

The Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee was mainly responsible for all the duties of the Extension Service.

Common National Purpose

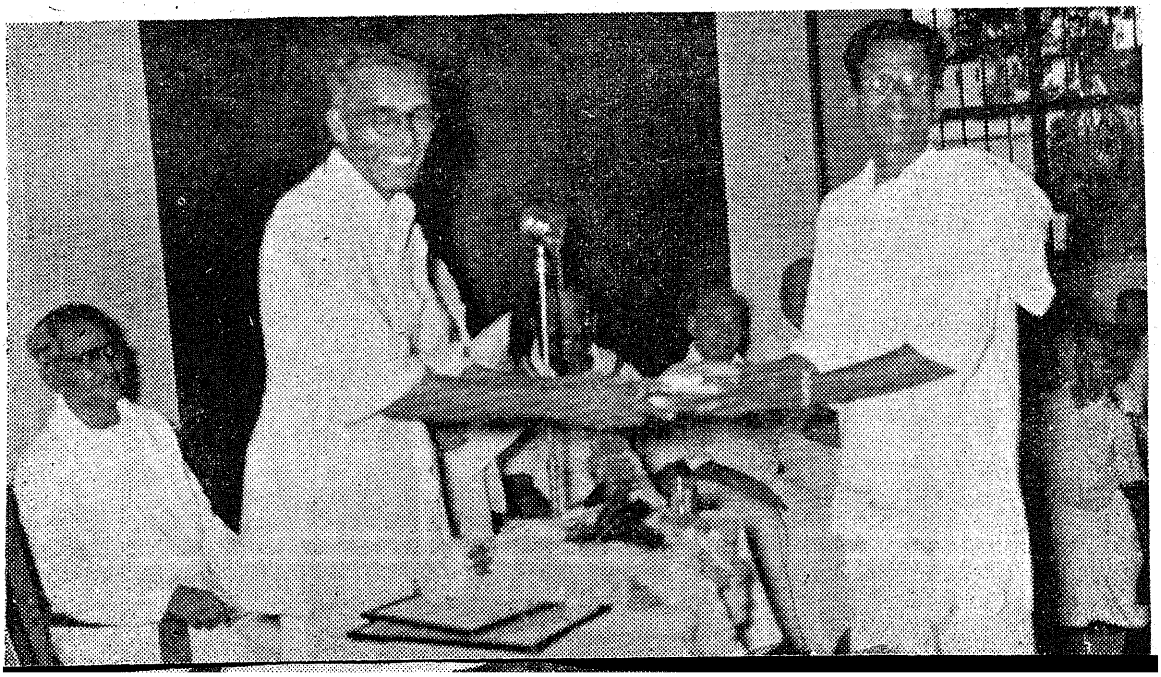
The most important result of this war-time organization was that the farmers were put to the necessity of planning and executing their programmes and of working as a team with fellow-farmers for a common national purpose. The War Agricultural Executive Committees carried out a survey of all the farms and graded them according to the degree of efficiency in their management. It was the duty of the Committees to raise the efficiency of the farms up to the maximum. The farms were visited by the technical officers of the Committee at frequent intervals to give technical advice and supplies and services necessary. The Extension staff also maintained farm production records to watch the promotion of farms in the lower grade to the higher. This war-time organization which gave exceedingly good results has now been organized into a National Agricultural Advisory Service.

In Canada while the Federal Government is in charge of research and the enactment of various laws, the provincial departments are mainly in charge of agricultural education and Extension. In all the provinces what are called illustration farms are run by the Federal Government. These farms belong to private farmers who enter into an agreement with the Federal Government to carry out trials of new improved cultural and manurial methods and remedial methods for controlling insect pests and fungus diseases. These farms are subsidised by the Federal Government subject to a maximum of 300 dollars per farmer. As in America 4-H Clubs are organized for the sons and daughters of the farmers and Agricultural Associations for adults. State contribution is given to these associations on the basis of membership up to a maximum limit of 100 dollars.

Royal Commission Report on India

Now let us turn to India. The report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India, 1928, placed consider-

CROP COMPETITION—DISTRICT PRIZE-WINNER: The Hon'ble Dr. R. Naganna Goud, Minister for Agriculture, presents the District prize in the crop competition to Sri S. V. Sambandam of Chingleput District who grew 6,700 lb. of paddy per acre.



able importance on the value of demonstration and propaganda for agricultural improvement and general village uplift. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research which was brought into existence as a result of the Commission's recommendations is responsible for the development and co-ordination of agricultural research and financing research schemes in the States. Many States have well-equipped Agricultural Colleges and Research Departments. The field staff of the Agricultural Department in the States consists of demonstrators, field men or kamdars and maistries. During the war this staff was considerably augmented and Extension activities were considerably expanded. Research Stations have also increased and demonstration centres have been multiplied and various aids like seeds, fertilisers and implements and technical advice have been given on a large scale in connection with the food production campaign; yet it has been found that the official agencies have not been able to touch the life of the farmers and help to effect a significant increase in production and the efficiency of agriculture.

The report of the Royal Commission itself recognised that even if we employed more staff to have one demonstrator and two fieldmen for each taluk or tahsil, it would be doubtful whether the departments would be in a position to make their influence sufficiently felt upon the cultivating classes. It was hoped that the lever with which they could move the cultivator to an extent far beyond anything that could be achieved would be found in Agricultural Associations which would act as their agencies for the dissemination of knowledge for agricultural improvement. Unfortunately, these Agricultural Associations, except in isolated cases, could not be very active and definitely failed to fulfil the role of bridging the gap between agricultural research and practical application in the farmer's fields. It is not as if the Indian farmer is averse to adopting the results of research recommended, within his own means and with the aids provided by Government, but he is too shy to approach official agencies and explain his problems and difficulties.

Diesel Engine for Winner

The Government of India have notified that Messrs. Amar Daxini and Sons of Bombay have donated a Diesel Engine worth Rs. 2,100 to be awarded to the All India Prize winner in paddy crop during 1951–52. The prize will be in addition to an award of Rs. 5,000 declared by the Government of India.

Need for Official Guidance

Further, the average farmer is a person of very restricted means and he cannot afford to incur extra expenses on improved techniques. He lives in perpetual fear of loss or debt. The result has been that in spite of the assistance given by Government and the increase in official staff, agricultural production has not registered as much increase as could be wished. Certain recent experiments have revealed that the response of the agriculturists was wonderful if the official agencies could reside in villages and work with them and guide them in the day-to-day work and inspire confidence by securing joint village participation. The need for a different methodology in demonstration and propaganda thus became manifest in order to realise the production programme of the country.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research which was mainly concerned with the development of research has

TALUK PRIZE-WINNERS: Three of the prize-winners. The Taluk Prize-winners in the Crop Competition were Sri S. V. Sambandam of Chingleput Taluk (also District Prize-winner), Sri Ayyaswami Mudaliar of Madurantakam Taluk (6,527½ lb. per acre), Sri Doraiswami Mudaliar of Tiruvellore Taluk (4,700 lb. per acre) and Sri Jagannatha Chetty of Sriperumbudur Taluk (5,140 lb. per acre).

amended its constitution last year to provide for an Extension Board as a counterpart to its Board of Research to organise an extension programme on a nation-wide scale. It has appointed an Extension Commissioner and has asked the States to appoint similar Extension Directors to be solely in charge of Extension activities in order to have a co-ordinated scheme of Extension. The Council has also suggested to the States to organise a land army of voluntary workers to maintain contact with the Extension Agencies and the enterprising farmer who is the pivot for all agricultural reform and land transformation.

Extension Work in Madras State

In the Madras State we anticipated the need for honorary workers and have already appointed progressive and influential farmers as honorary propagandists to concentrate on the propagation of improved methods of farming in their local areas. Model farms have also been organised in each taluk as illustration farms and village co-operative societies are being converted as far as possible into multi-purpose societies to introduce better farming methods by taking up village survey, reclamation of waste lands and supply of fertilisers, seeds and implements. In order to integrate and focus greater attention on Extension work, a Board of Extension has just been ordered to be constituted and an Extension Director is also being appointed.

There are possibilities of the rapid development of Extension work under the recent Indo-American Technical Assistance Agreement and similar assistance by the F.A.O. and under the Colombo Plan. Fifty rural-*cum*-urban Community Projects are contemplated to be set up in different parts of the country of which Madras is expected to have at least five. In these selected areas, intensive work will be done to improve the living of the rural people. Extension Service will fail, if it does not touch the whole life of the rural community and it will also fail if we do not put our hands as well as heart to the work. As is aptly said, Extension *is* what Extension *does* and what it does will depend upon the will and determination of the people and the Administration. (*By Courtesy, A.I.R., Madras*)

Food Offences and Punishments Awarded

During the fortnight ending March 31, 1952, 642 cases of prosecutions against food offences were disposed of in the Madras State, except in the districts of Bellary, Chittoor and Nellore. The accused persons in these cases were people of all classes. Fines ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 450 and sentences of imprisonment up to six months were imposed.

T. Sriramulu of Krishna District was awarded a fine of Rs. 200 or two months' simple imprisonment, for failure to comply with the directions of the Government in the dealing of foodgrains. In Madras City, Muthumalai Nadar, ration-shop-keeper, Chintadripet, was sentenced to undergo imprisonment till the rising of the Court and also to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or rigorous imprisonment for two months, for illegal disposal of ration articles.

For failure to sell surplus paddy to the agent authorised by the Government, P. Alavikutty, cultivator, Kalikavu, Malabar District, was fined Rs. 450 or four months' rigorous imprisonment. In the same district, Alavai Kunhivulla was fined Rs. 250 or rigorous imprisonment for two months, for illegal transport of 24 paras and 3 edangalis of paddy. A fine of Rs. 200 or three months' rigorous imprisonment was imposed on Eda Pitchiah of Angalakuduru and K. Subba Rau of Pedagadalavamu of Guntur District, for running a mill without a licence, hulling of paddy without permits and non-maintenance of accounts. In the same district, P. Satyanarayana, a businessman of Rudravaram, was fined Rs. 200 with simple imprisonment till the rising of the Court, for possession of excess stock of foodgrains.

S. Satyam of Thogummi of West Godavari District, who stored rice without licence under the Madras Foodgrains Control Order, was awarded rigorous imprisonment for six months and also fined Rs. 300, in default rigorous imprisonment for six months. For unauthorised transport of foodgrains, G. Appalaraju and two others of East Godavari District were each fined Rs. 200 or rigorous imprisonment for three months.

During the same fortnight, other departmental punishments such as warnings, fines, forfeiture and enhancement of security deposits, suspension or cancellation of retail and wholesale licences, etc., were also awarded to persons, who were dealing in foodgrains, in 238 cases.

During the fortnight ending April 15, 1952, 382 cases of prosecutions against food offences were disposed of in the Madras State (except in the districts of Bellary, Chittoor, West Godavari and Nellore). The accused persons in these cases were people of all classes. Fines ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 300 and sentences of imprisonment up to two months, were imposed.

Nagu Naika, Nire village, Karkal Taluk, South Kanara District, was fined Rs. 300 or rigorous imprisonment for three months, for non-delivery of surplus foodgrains to Government. A fine of Rs. 200 or rigorous imprisonment for three months was imposed on each of Nalla Veeraiah, Amartalur and Pavaluri Ramulu of Govada, Guntur District, for running a huller mill without a licence, hulling paddy without permits and non-maintenance of accounts.

During the same fortnight, other departmental punishments such as warnings, fines, forfeiture or enhancement of security deposits, suspension or cancellation of retail and wholesale licences, etc., were also awarded to persons, who were dealing in foodgrains, in 154 cases.

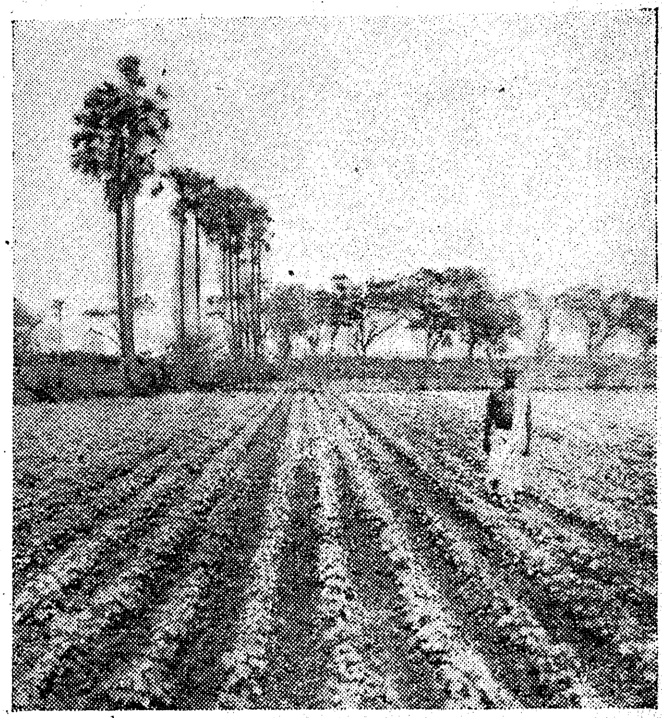
Irrigating Cotton in Rice Fallows

In order to make this State self-sufficient in cotton, extensive propaganda is being done in Tanjore District for sowing P. 216 F. cotton in rice fallows. Growing cotton in between two rice crops will not only improve the economic condition of the cultivator but also improve the yield of the succeeding rice crop due to the addition of a liberal quantity of leaves amounting to 5,000 lb. per acre.

Cotton in summer requires about ten waterings during the five months of its growth. This could be minimised if there are periodical rains. In Tanjore District, there seems to be an unfailing underground water in the rice fallows at varying depths between 20 feet to 30 feet. Sinking wells in these sandy soils will be costly and also present peculiar disadvantages. This could be avoided with the help of filter points. More than 20 filter points have been driven in this district and are being utilised for pumping water for cotton crop. In places where sinking wells is not economical or possible these filter points could be used with advantage.

The State Agricultural Department has undertaken the work of erecting filter points for all ryots who want to benefit by them. The actual cost of material used and a nominal departmental charge is being levied. Also, preference is being given for getting oil engines on hire-purchase system for those erecting filter points.

For further particulars and advice all ryots in Tanjore District are requested to contact the Assistant Agricultural Engineer, Tube Wells Scheme, Mayuram.



CASH CROP : *P 216 F cotton crop cultivated on a farm in Vadaver. Ryots gain by growing cotton between two rice crops.*

COTTON IN RICE FALLOWS : *In Tanjore District, ryot are encouraged to grow cotton in rice fallows. Here is an experimental crop in the Aduthurai Farm.*

IMPROVES RICE YIELD : *Cotton cultivation improves the yield of the succeeding rice crop by addition of liberal quality of leaves, about 5,000 lb. per acre.*

Notes for Farmers

Grow More Food Schemes in South Arcot

Nearly 9,700 tons of additional foodgrains are estimated to be produced as a result of the implementation of Grow More Food Schemes in South Arcot District.

Seventeen borewell schemes and 67 artesian wells have been completed successfully to tap the artesian springs in the region, thus bringing under cultivation an extent of 3,393 acres; 23 minor irrigation schemes, works regarding three new tanks and repairs to 68 old tanks were completed Forty-eight wells have been sunk during the month of March alone, bringing the total number of wells sunk so far in the district to 3,006.

Irrigation facilities were provided with the aid of 329 units of oil engine-pumpsets and 288 units of electric motor pumpsets, to nearly 9,000 acres of land. Nine tractors were in operation, bringing under the plough 210 acres of land. Due to the supply of chemical manures such as ammonium sulphate, superphosphate, etc., and compost manure, green manure and improved seeds, more than 63 acres were benefited, yielding an additional output of 3,000 tons of foodgrains.

Short Duration Paddy Crop

After rains, special arrangements have been made by the Agriculture Department to procure and supply short duration paddy variety to the agriculturists.

Experiments conducted by the Agriculture Department in raising short duration paddy crop were successful and the raising of 216F variety of cotton during the time sowed between one crop and the other, is becoming very popular in the Tanjore Delta area. Vast areas of land are now available in the fallow period for cotton cultivation, due to the popularity of the short duration paddy crop. In order to solve the problem of marketing and supply of seeds to the ryots, the Tanjore Delta Cotton Marketing Society is being organised by the Agriculture and Co-operative Departments. The Minister for Agriculture inaugurated it at Aduthurai, Tanjore District, on June 17, 1952.

Subsidy for Superphosphates Suspended

The Government of Madras have decided not to subsidise any longer the sale of phosphatic manures in this State. The Joint Director of Agriculture has been requested to take immediate steps to discontinue the subsidy for the sale of superphosphates with immediate effect. Phosphatic fertilisers will be sold to the ryots in future at full prices.

Instalments Due on Tractors

The Government have directed that the collection of the instalments towards the cost of tractors, supplied to agriculturists under the hire purchase system, due in Fasli 1361 in the areas affected by adverse seasonal conditions, be postponed by one instalment period, i.e., one year, without any additional interest being charged for the postponed period. The remaining instalments will also be postponed by one year without any interest for the postponed period.

Supply of Seeds to Schools and Land Colonisation Societies

The Government of Madras have sanctioned an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 4,000 (Rupees four thousand only) for the purchase of vegetable seeds by the Director of Agriculture for distribution to schools and land colonisation societies at half cost during 1952–1953.

Intensive Manuring Scheme Extended for Another Year

The Government have directed that the intensive manuring scheme, which provides for the grant of special interest-free loans to ryots for the purchase of chemical fertilisers, should be introduced in the following districts in 1952–53 also:

The entire districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Tirunelveli, South Kanara, Malabar and Chingleput. Certain specified areas having an ayacut of 5,000 acres and above in the five districts mentioned below: Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Coimbatore and Salem.

Promising Dry Paddy

Budama culture No. 130 is a purcline selection from rainfed Budama paddy grown in the Eastern Delta of Godavari. It has been under trial for the last four years and has given higher yields ranging from 11 to 37 per cent over MTU 17 Kodi Budama Paddy, in the Agricultural Research Station, Samalkot. In the district trials it has given an increased yield of 33-1/3 per cent over MDU Kodi Budama. The duration of the crop is one hundred days and the rice is red. It is a promising type worth growing in rainfed areas.

Superior Saline Resistant Paddy

This culture is a cross between S. R. 26-B the popular saline resistant paddy and MTU 1. It is specially evolved for cultivation on saline soils. It gives very fine rice, has 208 days duration and is suitable for growing in the first crop season. It has given an average yield of 3,333 lb. grain per acre, i.e., 10 per cent over the SR 26-B.

Special Interest-Free Loans

The scheme for the grant of Special Interest-Free Loans to the seed farm ryots in select areas in the State for enabling the seed farm ryots to produce large quantities of improved paddy and millet seeds and to make them available to the Agricultural Department for distribution, has been extended by the Government for 1952–53 and till the end of June 1953.

Scheme for Uplift of Todas Extended

The Government have approved the continuance of the scheme for creating an agricultural bias in the Todas of a few selected 'Munds' in the Nilgiris District and for teaching improved methods of cultivation to them, for a further period of one year from May 1, 1952.

Electricity Review for March 1952

Review of electricity work done in March 1952 is presented below:

Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme.—Lands yet remain to be handed over. All the bridges and culverts in Lamtaput headworks road were completed and in Soguru-Jalaput road metalling was done for 5 miles 2½ furlongs. Works on bridges and culverts were progressing. In the diversion dam 17·28 per cent of work has been completed and in the flume channel 59·58 per cent of work was over. In the tunnel pond dam excavation in right flank was completed and 97 units of masonry were laid during the month besides 20 units of apron concrete for bucket portion.

In the pressure tunnel, concreting, lining and open cut excavation were completed. Erection of shuttering for first length at exit end of the flume tunnel was done and timber shutting for concreting was progressing. Grading valve house and penstock slopes and levelling transformer yard were in progress. Levelling for powerhouse area was completed and foundation excavation was in progress. At Jalaput foundation excavation for the main dam was in progress and 350 units of masonry have been completed for the upstream coffer dam on both sides and middle dividing wall. Construction of temporary buildings at Jalaput and permanent buildings in Onakudelli was progressing; 15 numbers penstock pipes were transported to site and some lighter packages of No. 1 generator set were transported to Machkund. Total labour force during the month was 6,623.

Moyar Hydro-Electric Scheme.—All civil works from headworks to powerhouse have been almost completed. The first generating set was undergoing heat run prior to tests before being put on commercial load. Erection of generator units 2 and 3 was progressing.

Pykara III Stage Extensions.—Construction of masonry for main dam and wing walls was in progress. Work on earthern dam and core wall was progressing. Erection of outlet pipes and valves was completed. All the required pipes for the erection of the penstock have been received at site and erection work up to anchor was completed. For the two distribution pipes, erection work was nearing completion. Erection of differential surge tank was almost completed. Foundation for the extension of powerhouse at Singare was already completed and erection of outdoor structure for Moyar bay was progressing.

Madurai Thermal Scheme.—Component parts of the 10,000 KW turbo set were being received and stored. Contracts for the works of foundation for the 10,000 KW turbo set and cooling pond have been awarded and the works have also been taken up.

South Kanara Scheme.—Tree valuation and preliminary alignment in Hiriadka-Udipi, Hiriadka-Karkal 33 KV line routes were progressing.

Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme.—Drilling operations for the investigation of soil at Canal powerhouse were continued. Detailed survey for transmission lines was proceeding. One hundred and seventy-nine miles of detailed reconnaissance and 217 miles of theodolite alignment and 229 miles of levelling were completed.

Madras Plant Extensions.—Building steel work was practically completed. Erection coat of red lead paint for the steel works was nearing completion. For boiler No. 4 brick work and sealing of boiler soot blower piping and erection of boiler mountings have been completed. The boiler No. 4 is getting ready for setting slow fires early in April. Erection of stator and rotor, fixing of packing and expanding of condenser tubes were progressing for the turbo alternator. Erection of steel work of coal conveyor 3 and wing tripper was progressing. Erection of 1 and 2 ash conveyors was completed.

Vijayavada and Visakhapatnam Powerhouse Extensions—Vijayavada.—Work on II raw water well was progressing. Excavation of the well was in progress. Sub-station staff quarters at Nellimerla Sub-station were taken up for execution.

Visakhapatnam.—The contractors have completed foundations for seven stancheons. Fabrication of steel structures for south wide extensions was in progress. Work on the 6th boiler foundations was entrusted to Messrs. Gannon, Dunkerley and Company.

Nellore Thermal Scheme.—Works connected with outdoor sub-stations at Nellore and Gudur were in progress. These are expected to be completed by July 1952 when the operation of the Nellore-Gudur line will be changed over from 11 KV to 33 KV.

Operation Branch

Hydro Areas.—The water conditions in hydro-electric areas continued to be unsatisfactory and the three Hydro-Electric Systems continued to run in parallel with the Madras Electricity System this month also taking relief from Madras to the maximum possible extent. The 25 per cent cut in consumption continued to be in force during this month. The number of units generated, peak load and services connected during the month in the three Hydro-Electric Systems were as follows:—

Name of System.	System peak load in K.W.	Generation in millions of units.	Services connected.		
			Agricultural.	Industrial.	Domestic.
Pykara ..	38,900	23·511	..	..	..
Mettur ..	36,300	9·338	92	..	132
Papanasam ..	20,500	* 11·866	54	10	103

* This includes 2·0741 million units generated at Madurai Thermal Station during the month.

Thermal Areas and Ceded Districts—(Madras, Andhra and Rayalaseema Power Systems).—Supply conditions in the areas were satisfactory.

Chitrada Agraharam in Pendurti firka was energised during the month. The 11 KV line from Bobbarlanka to Amalapuram along with Amalapuram Distribution was energised on 27th March 1952. The 11 KV lines in Kadiam firka from Kadiam to Muramanda were energised in 20th March 1952. Veeravasaram, Dalla and Muramanda and Uppada villages were given supply during the month. Samalkot railway station was electrified during the month.

Supply to Nuttaki-Pedapalem area in the Vijayawada Division was also affected during the month.

The generation, peak load and the number of services connected up during the month in the several areas were as follows :—

Name of System.	System peak load in K.W.	Generation in millions of units.	Services connected: Agricultural.	Industrial.	Domestic.
1 Madras ..	28,400	15·020	24	17	248
2 Vijayawada—					
Steam ..	8,280	3·682	12	..	13
Diesel ..	500	0·0038			
3 Visakhapatnam—					
Steam ..	3,500	1·518	2	1	68
Diesel ..	900	0·120			
4 Kakinada	720	0·0069	..	..	..
5 Rajahmundry	598	0·007	1	1	20
6 Narasaraopet	94	0·017	..	..	2
7 Srikakulam	104	0·016	..	..	4
8 Parvathipur	..	..	..	..	..
9 Ongole ..	98	0·019	..	1	17
10 Narasannapet.	15	0·0029	..	..	..
11 Nellore ..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Proddatur.	92	0·023	..	..	13
13 Kurnool ..	340	0·109	..	..	9
14 Anantapur.	175	0·051	..	1	19
15 Cuddapah.	205	0·075	..	6	29
16 Nandyal ..	110	0·019	..	2	43
17 Tadpatri ..	60	0·011	..	..	12
Power purchased from Mysore—					
18 Hindupur	190	..	..	..	..
19 Ceded Districts.	2,976	..	..	..	..

In the Madras Electricity System 71 D.C. services with an approximate connected load of 86·71 KWs were changed over to A.C. supply.

Schemes Sanctioned

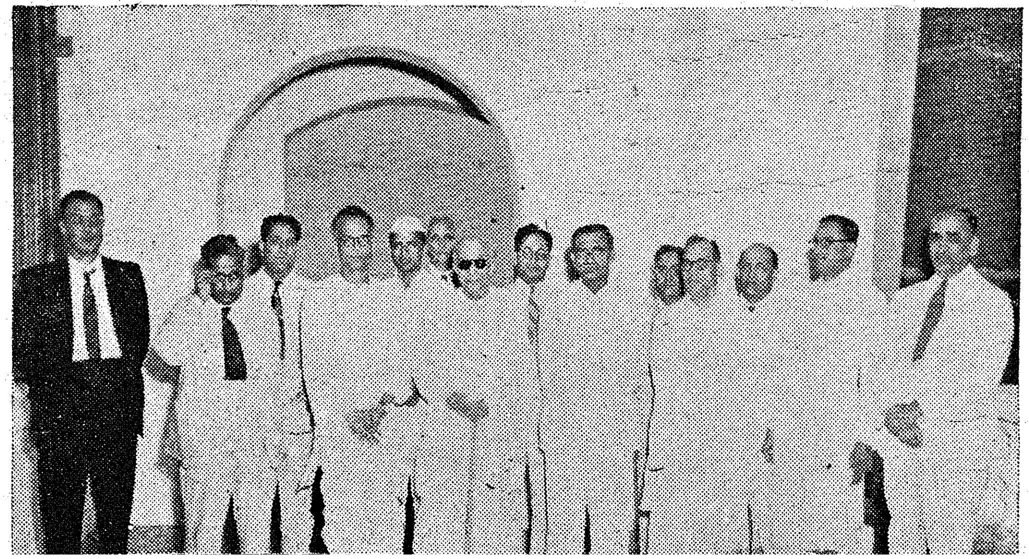
The Government have sanctioned the following schemes :

Madras Electricity System.—(1) Extension of supply of electricity to 38 agricultural services and 19 domestic services for villages in Saidapet Taluk, Chingleput District, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,38,800. (2) Extension of supply of electricity to 97 agricultural pumpsets, three industrial loads and 29 domestic services at Maduravayal, Vangaram, Chettiaragaram and Tandalam villages in Saidapet Taluk, Chingleput District, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,62,700. (3) Extension of supply of electricity to 85 agricultural services at Damal, Melothivakkam and Pilapakkam villages in Kancheepuram Taluk, Chingleput District, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,03,000. (4) Extension of supply of electricity to 61 agricultural services at Damal, Muttavakkam and Sirunaiperugal villages in Kancheepuram Taluk, Chingleput District, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,75,700.

Mettur Electricity System.—(1) Extension of supply of electricity to 65 agricultural pumpsets and two industrial services at Sirukarambur, Ocheri, Ayarpady and Melpulam villages in Arkonam Taluk, North Arcot District, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,08,100. (2) Extension of supply of electricity to 74 agricultural pumpsets and one additional load to the existing flour mill at Puderi, and Annathangal villages in Wallajah Taluk, North Arcot District, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,20,400. (3) Extension of supply of electricity to 55 agricultural pumpsets and three industrial loads for villages in Krishnagiri Taluk, Salem District, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,90,700. (4) Extension of supply of electricity to 85 agricultural pumpsets, six industrial loads and 12 house service connections for villages in Puttur Taluk, Chittoor District, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,26,800.

Pykara Electricity System.—Extension of supply to industrial load of 10 HP and house service connect ons totalling 106.7 K.W. for villages in Ootacamund Taluk, Nilgiris District, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,32,000.

MACHKUND BOARD : The Hon'ble Sri C. Rajagopalachari, Chief Minister, with Members of the Machkund Board. The Hon'ble Sri Naba Krishna Choudhuri, Chief Minister of Orissa, and other officials of the Orissa Government, attended the meeting, to discuss the progress at Machkund, a joint enterprise undertaken by the Madras and Orissa Governments.



Reduction of Rents in Estates

Prior to the passing of the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947, the rents levied by the landholders from their ryots were in many estates in this State substantially in excess of the assessment charged by the Government on similar lands in the neighbouring ryotwari areas and were far beyond the capacity of the ryots to pay. With a view to give immediate relief to the ryots till such time as the estates were finally taken over by the Government in accordance with their policy of estates abolition, the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947, was passed. The Act provides for the reduction of the rents payable by ryots in the estates governed by the Estates Land Act approximately to the level of the assessments levied in the ryotwari areas in the neighbourhood.

Rates of rent as reduced under the 1947 Act were payable either in cash or in kind or partly in cash and partly in kind according as the rent before the reduction was payable in cash or in kind or partly in kind and partly in cash. While the object of the Act was achieved more or less in the areas in which rent is payable in cash, it was not achieved in the areas where rent was payable in kind or partly in kind and partly in cash. As it was difficult to collect grain and store it, Government passed orders that the ryots should pay the value of the grain at the prevailing price declared by the Board of Revenue from time to time. On account of the rise in prices of food-grains, the aggregate money value of the rent payable in the latter areas even after reduction under the Act, was many times more than what it would have been if the rent had been payable entirely in cash.

Ryots paying rent in grain therefore made numerous representations to the Government that this anomaly and the hardship caused thereby should be removed. The Government recognized the justice of these representations and took steps to amend the Rent Reduction Act. The result is the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Second Amendment Act, 1951, which provides that in estates where rent was originally payable in kind or partly in kind and partly in cash, the aggregate money value of the reduced rent for any class of land should not exceed the highest rate of ryotwari assessment for the same class of land in the district. The Amendment Act has been given retrospective effect so as to give relief to the ryots from the commencement of fasli 1357.

The ryotwari settlement of the estates taken over will take some time to be completed. Until then, it is not possible to say whether a particular grain rent field is similar to a land paying a cash rent or assessment of Rs. 10, Rs. 8 or Rs. 5. The provision restricting the aggregate money value of the rent to the highest ryotwari rate of the district was, therefore, adopted as a working arrangement until the ryotwari settlement of the areas in question.

The ryots in the grain rent areas in the estates taken over in the Pattukkottai Division of the Tanjore District have requested that the land revenue payable by them may be restricted to the highest ryotwari rate of the taluk. Compliance with this request at this stage is financially impossible in view of the commitments of Government in regard particularly to compensation to be paid to the old estate holders. No such concession has been shown to the ryots of similar areas in the estates in the rest of this State. The Government regret they cannot therefore accede to the request.

Abolition of Zamins: Deposit of Advance Compensation

On behalf of the Government, the Director of Settlements, Madras, has deposited certain additional amounts towards advance compensation with the Chairman, Estates Abolition Tribunal, Vizianagaram and Chittoor, in respect of certain zamin and under-tenure estates, notified and taken over by Government. In respect of some other estates, the amounts already deposited have been withdrawn either in whole or in part. The names of the estates concerned, the amount deposited or withdrawn in respect of each estate, the date of the transaction and the reason for the same are published at pages 301–302 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th March 1952, and pages 399–401 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th March 1952.

Exemption from Water Cess

The Government have sanctioned the grant of exemption from water cess for a period of eight years from the year of plantation, for use of Government water in private and public topes, cultivated with all kinds of green manure and fuel trees in the Rayalaseema area and in the arid taluks of Coimbatore, Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram Districts, subject to the conditions specified below:—

(1) That the plantation is azmoished by the Revenue Inspector or other suitable officer, who should verify the karnam's remarks in the adangal; and (2) that the remission will be granted for each fasli for a period of eight years from the fasli of plantation, provided that the trees are kept alive on these lands during that fasli.

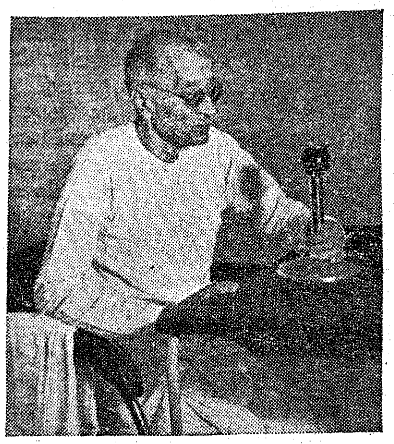
The concession referred to above will apply to topes planted with tress in faslis 1361 and 1362, and will not apply to fruit bearing trees.

Inam Estates Notified

A large number of inam estates in Madras State which have been declared as inam estates by the Miscellaneous Settlement Officers under Section 9 of the Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948, have been notified and taken over by Government in two batches on October 1, 1951, and November 22, 1951, respectively. Some of these come within the scope of Section 38 of the Act, either wholly or in part and in respect of them only tasdik allowance, etc., for the entire village or part concerned, as the case may be, as prescribed in that Section, are payable annually to the institutions who held them immediately before the notified date. In respect of other cases where advance compensation was found to be payable, the Director of Settlements has, on behalf of the Government, deposited the amount payable with the Estate Abolition Tribunals concerned between March 21, and March 31, 1952. The name of the estate, the amount deposited in respect of it, the date of deposit and the name of the Estate Abolition Tribunal with which it is deposited are published at pages 579 to 590 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th May 1952.

What Cloth to Buy

By HON'BLE SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR,
Chief Minister, Madras

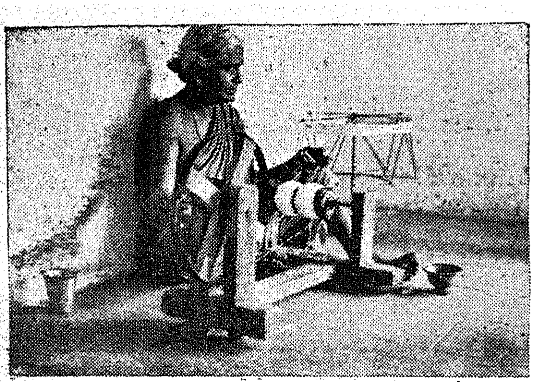


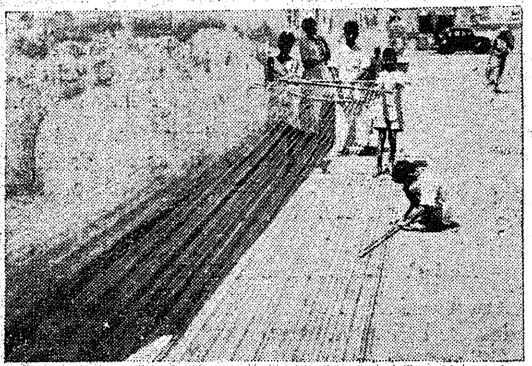
I have taken up a few minutes of All-India Radio * in order to make an appeal on behalf of the lakhs of families who are still engaged in what made India famous throughout the world in the old days, viz., the noble craft of weaving. The cottage handloom industry flourishes today as well as it did in ancient times and the fingers of the weavers are as deft today as ever they were. There are more looms today than there were in the old days. There was no competition whatsoever in ancient days, but today there is a giant competitor in the shape of mill-manufactured cloth which has copied the handloom and like an ungrateful child seeks to kill the mother.

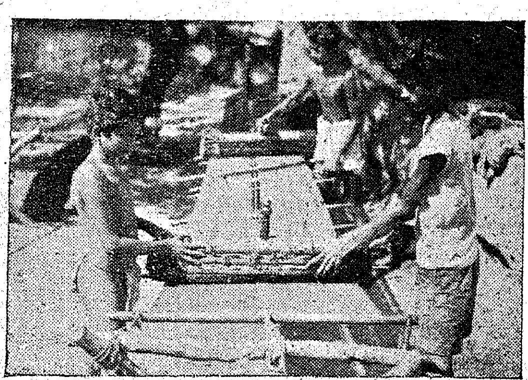
The handloom weavers of our State are some of the best craftsmen in the world. Is it not a great pity that they are suffering and their families are starving on account of want of purchasers of their cloth ? Should men go and buy mill cloth leaving the handloom weavers in distress ? I have no hesitation in assuring everyone that the cloth produced on the handloom in our State is as good cloth as any textile of that class produced by machinery. If it is a question as to whether one should buy mill cloth or handloom cloth, I have no hesitation in making my most earnest appeal that you should prefer the handloom cloth and feed the families of the handloom weavers who follow an honest and noble occupation.

Handlooms have Survived

In spite of many decades of competition handlooms have survived. The mill industry with plentiful capital and a strong organization for production and distribution and for propaganda, has not been able to kill the handloom, thanks to the fly-shuttle and to the traditional skill of our weaver families. The handloom has maintained its own against the mill and is not only not dead, but is quite able to supply plenty of cloth, and very good cloth and cloth which is attractive enough to suit the tastes of consumers of real good taste, both men and women. I am sorry the dyers by using cheap dyes have brought the reputation of handloom cloth down. Our people are very fastidious and particular about colour and it was criminal to let cheap dyes ruin the weavers' market.







Top to bottom : *(1) Reeling the yarn into hanks. (2) Making the bobbins. (3) Stretching on the road. (4) Brushing the threads.*

No mathematical calculations or economic doctrines can be a substitute for human happiness where numerous families are concerned, who follow a traditional occupation based on family apprenticeship. The State provides no workshops, no training centres and no educational facilities. Everything is provided in the little cottage of the weaver and in his family life. No call is made on the State for land or capital or training institutes or supervision. This national asset we should not lose or allow to be destroyed by neglect.

No Letting Down of Khadi

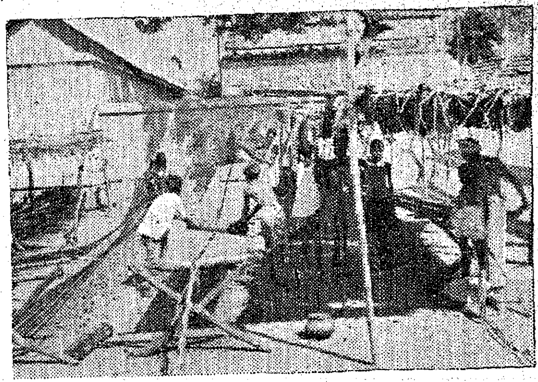
My appeal on behalf of the handloom should not be understood to be a letting down of Khadi. A social welfare movement should not deteriorate into an obscurantist-denominational doctrine or metaphysics. The weaver prefers to use mill yarn. Let him do it for it enables him to produce enough to maintain himself against the competition of the weaving mills. Khadi is also handloom cloth. The appeal on behalf of the handloom is automatically an appeal on behalf of Khadi also.

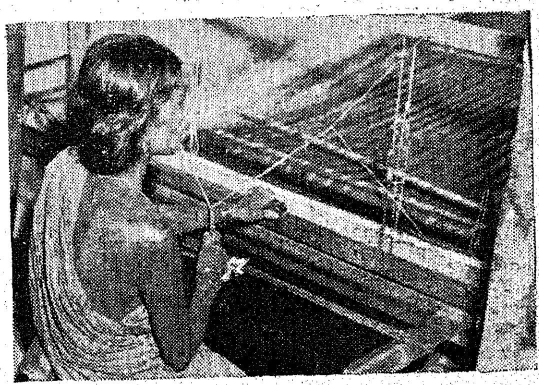
Let any weaver buy any hand-spun yarn that might be offered for disposal and made available to the weaver. If it is good cheap yarn, he will buy and use it up. Let him mix it as he likes with such mill yarn as he finds it necessary to use. Let us leave the matter entirely to the skilful weaver who knows his business. Let him adjust his materials and his requirements. Only, let us insist that he should not call his product by the name of 'Khadi' if he has used mill yarn or mixed mill yarn with hand spun. If he does not tell people that his cloth is pure hand spun, we need not put obstructions in the way of his normal weaving business. Both hand-spun yarn and mill-spun yarn may be woven on the handloom and the cloth is handloom cloth, though not Khadi or called by that name.

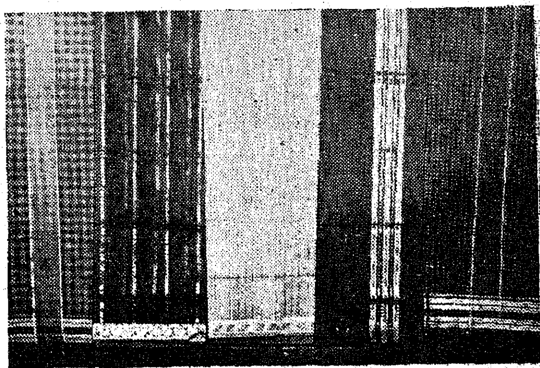
We Must Save Handloom Weavers

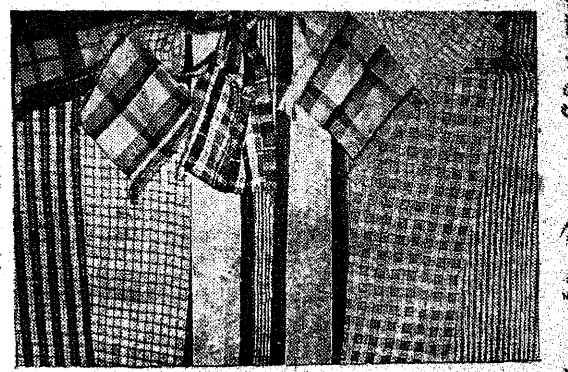
I earnestly appeal to everyone to patronise handloom cloth wherever it may be available and for every purpose for which it can be used, in preference to mill-cloth. We should help the weak. We should save the handloom weavers and their families from starvation. We can make everything we wish out of handloom cloth, provided we pay a little attention.

No subsidies and other help can come up to the help that the public can give. Ultimately any subsidy can help only if the public will buy. If the people decide to help the handloom weaver and buy his cloth which is both durable and decent, our handloom weavers need not be unhappy. One out of every twelve families in our State is a weaving family that desires to maintain itself on honest labour and seeks to clothe the people for a very moderate wage. The children are brought up in the family craft without any assistance from the general public or the State. A part of the house is the workshop and family life is not broken up or endangered as in the case of factory work. A self-respecting and self-supporting section of the population of the order of six million appeals to you, and the appeal cannot be rejected. Buy handloom cloth.









Top to bottom: *(1) View of the brushing-yard, (2) At the loom, (3) Handloom saris with dazzling borders and attractive palloo, (4) Gay checks pattern handloom curtains, bedspreads and hand-bags.*

whenever you want cloth. Do not let mill-cloth printed and made up to appear like handloom cloth attract you. Do not be deceived by such imitations. It would be a crime—deliberately to prefer the imitation to the real hand-woven cloth.

Freedom and political rights must rest on occupational balance. Political freedom cannot but break down if we neglect the foundations of national life. Every twelfth person in our State is a weaver. Do not let him starve.

(*By Courtesy, A.I.R., Madras*)

**From the Broadcast by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, at A.I.R., Madras, on June 11, 1952, at 9–30 p.m.*

Minimum Rates of Wages in Scented and Chewing Tobacco Manufactories

The Government have fixed, with effect from March 31, 1952, the minimum rates of wages payable for each class of work in respect of employees, working in any scented and chewing tobacco manufactory.

Exempted from Sales Tax

The Government have directed that the textile dyeing and printing works should be exempted from the liability to sales tax from the year 1951–52.

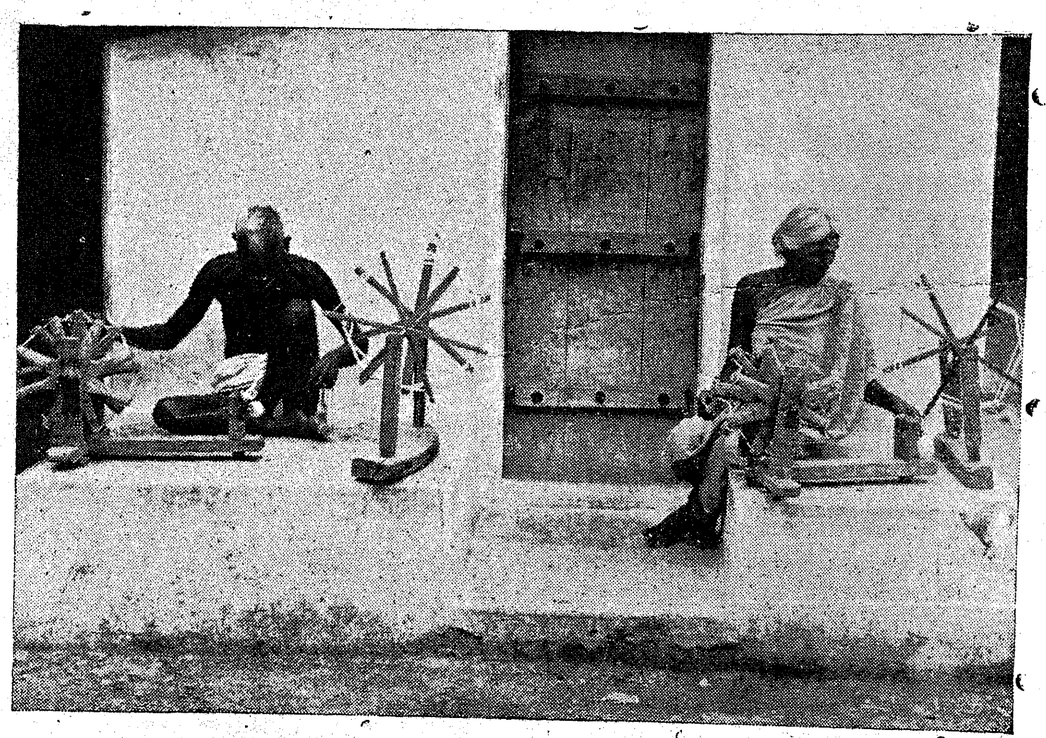
Aid to Village Artisans in Rayalaseema

The Government have permitted the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, to sanction loans not exceeding Rs. 100 to each of the artisans in famine-affected areas of Rayalaseema, on his personal security, provided the applicant is a bona fide and deserving artisan.

This action has been taken in order to alleviate the sufferings of the village artisans in the famine-affected areas of Rayalaseema and to rehabilitate them.

Postwar Services Reconstruction Fund

The Government have nominated the Hon'ble Dr. U. Krishna Rao, Minister for Industries and Labour, as a member of the Committee of Administration of Madras Share of the Postwar Services Reconstruction Fund, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sri H. Sitarama Reddi from the Cabinet.



AT THE WHEEL : Veteran hands ply the wheel to prepare hanks of yarn.

Enriching Village Life

By HON'BLE SRI S. B. P. PATTABHIRAMA RAO, Minister for Rural Welfare

"If the inertia of centuries has to be overcome, it is essential that all the resources at the disposal of the State should be brought to bear on the problem of rural welfare. What is required is an organised and sustained effort by all those departments whose activities touch the lives and the surroundings of the rural population." This is what the Royal Commission on Agriculture has said and what the Rural Welfare Scheme of our Government aims at doing.

What is rural welfare ? Where exactly should we begin and what should we tackle first ? These are questions which naturally arise in the minds of all those who are interested in the welfare of the villages. Rural welfare consists, in general, of everything necessary for or conducive to the safety, health, convenience and education of the rural population. Any programme for rural welfare should, therefore, naturally include provision of water-supply, communications, sanitation, medical relief, agriculture, cottage industries and education. The remedy for the present deterioration in village life lies in, (i) increasing production both of the soil and of cottage industries, (ii) reduction of waste, (iii) improvement of health and (iv) putting the home right—that is to say, educating and training the women so that they can run their homes and bring up their children as they should. The first two go together. It is no use trying to increase the wealth of the people if they still go on wasting their wealth in litigation and expensive social ceremonies. Where the people are well off, we need not bother about the first part of the remedy but concentrate immediately on the other three; where the people are poor, it is no use trying to teach better things unless we can also help them to increase the food supply by better farming and subsidiary occupations.

New Life in the Villages

Health is wealth. Cleanliness is the beginning of health. Cleanliness of person, of home and of village means a conscious desire to rise to better things. No less important than cleanliness is the education of the girls in all the domestic duties. Village uplift means work for all. The best educative propaganda is done by those who themselves live the new life in the village.

Like all experiments, the Rural Welfare Scheme may involve the making of mistakes and mistakes must naturally be paid for, but without experiments and mistakes no progress can ever be made. The attempt itself will provide the stimulus and the opportunity for study and, through them, for progressive improvement in the technique to be used. We can travel along the road to rural uplift at a speed with which the people themselves can keep pace and not faster. The pace of movement has to be set by the villagers themselves. It is useless to plan ahead of men and money. Once a policy is worked out and a programme of rural reconstruction suitable to a place is drawn up, the actual task must be carried out by representatives of the people themselves. What could be achieved by the people themselves has been strikingly demonstrated in several places. The programme must be simple and practical and must not be beyond the people's ideas to command respect.

Scope and Objectives of Scheme

The Rural Welfare Scheme provides the necessary leadership and technical knowledge and tries to persuade villagers to give free labour for works of common interest to the village. The scheme was first started in 34 selected areas in 1946 and was later extended to 50 more firkas in 1950. The scheme is implemented by the Collectors of the districts with the assistance of Rural Welfare Officers. Two or three firkas in each district are put in charge of a Rural Welfare Officer who is of the grade of a Deputy Tahsildar. He is assisted by about ten Grama Sevaks of the status of a Revenue Inspector. Each Grama Sevak is in charge of a group of five to ten villages into which each firka has been divided. To assist them in the actual execution of works, Government have sanctioned technical staff such as P.W.D. Supervisors, Minor Irrigation Overseers, Agricultural fieldmen, Junior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies and the like.

If the scheme is not to become abortive, the first task is to ensure that the nucleus of administration is sound. The main administrative requirements of planning are—right recruitment, right training, right allocation. The Government have kept these requirements in view in organising the administrative machinery. Substantial work has been done in these villages during the last five years with the assistance of the villagers, the departments of the Government and the special staff appointed for the purpose. It will not be possible for me, in this short talk, to catalogue the various works done under the Rural Welfare Scheme, but I shall attempt to refer briefly to the principal items of work done till now.

Principal Items of Work Undertaken

Under this scheme, provision of drinking water-supply in the villages receives the highest priority and the proposals consist of repairing and renovating existing and old sources of supply and sinking of new wells: 658 new wells were sunk and 654 old wells were repaired.

Special attention has been paid to the improvement of village communications: 568 miles of roads have so far been constructed and 116 miles of roads were improved while cart-tracks, village rasthas and footpaths were formed to a length of 111 miles. In order to make these roads passable, 329 culverts and 120 road dams and foot-bridges had to be constructed. Side by side, the post-war road development programme of the Highways Department, in so far as it relates to the selected areas, is being pushed through vigorously.

Under agriculture, the main object is to increase the productivity of lands by such means as supply of better seeds and manure, protection of crops against pests and diseases, use of better implements and better livestock and by the utilization of waste lands. Seeds and implements are supplied at half the cost price. Farmers are encouraged to manufacture compost and farmyard manure on correct

Non-Official Members of Rayalaseema Development Board

The Government have nominated the following gentlemen from the districts noted against them as non-official members of the Rayalaseema Development Board, reconstituted in the Order, dated May 3, 1952. The members will hold office till December 1, 1954.

Anantapur District.—Sri K. V. Vema Reddi, M.L.A. and Sri Kallur Subba Rao ; *Bellary District.*—Sri Kotrabasavana Goud, M.L.A. and Sri Y. Mahabaleswarappa, M.L.C.; *Cuddapah District.*—Sri V. Chidanandam, M.L.A. and Sri P. Parthasarathy ; *Chittoor District.*—Sri P. Thimma Reddy, M.L.A. and Sri N. P. Chengalraya Naidu ; *Kurnool District.*—Sri K. Venkata Setty, M.L.A., Sri P. V. Subba Reddi, Sri H. Sitarama Reddi, M.P., Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi, R. Suryanarayana Rao and Sri T. N. Raghunatha Reddi.

lines. In order to give them practical lessons, 71 model agricultural farms and 794 demonstration plots were started.

To improve the cattle wealth of the village, the village livestock improvement scheme has been introduced in select centres, and stud bulls and rams have been supplied to the villagers.

Irrigation and Education

Execution of repairs and improvements to irrigation sources receive high priority. Minor irrigation sources, namely, tanks and ponds were repaired ; supply channels were excavated, sluices were improved, dams were constructed where necessary, silt clearance was carried on on a large scale ; three irrigation schemes at a cost of a little over Rs. 1,13,000 were completed. Supply of electricity for helping lift irrigation received special attention. Electrification schemes costing about Rs. 87 lakhs have so far been sanctioned in order to supply power for agricultural, irrigation and domestic purposes. Supply of power has been extended actually to 115 villages in the selected firkas and other schemes are still in progress.

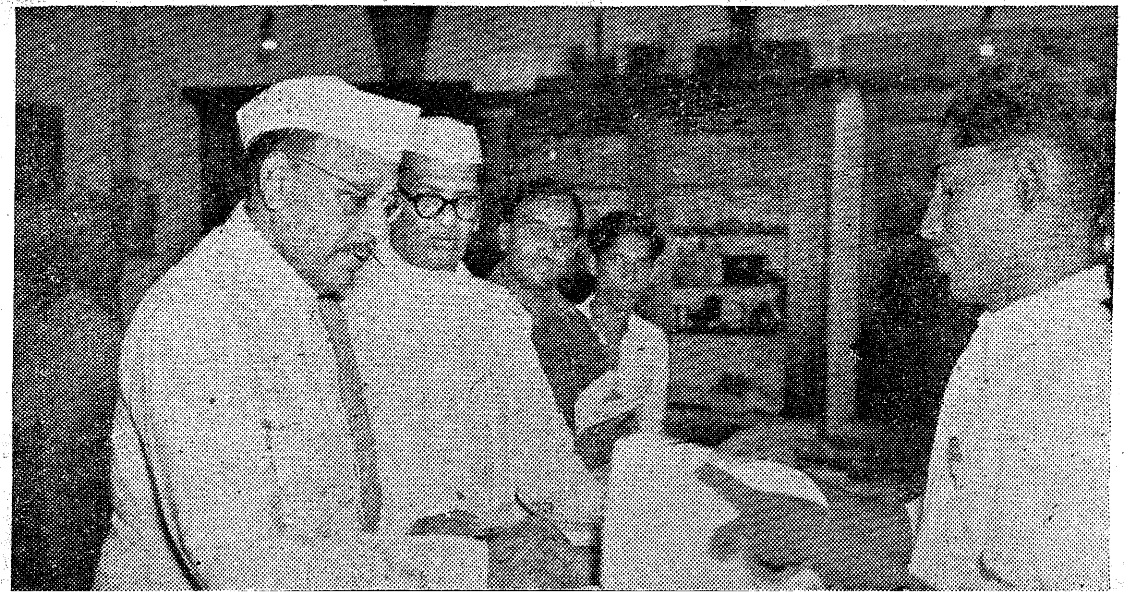
In no other field has Rural Welfare work shown so much progress as in education. The extraordinary impetus given to village education by Rural Welfare work can be gauged from the fact that up to the end of 1951, 347 elementary schools, 530 night schools, 408 adult centres, 40 Basic education schools and 16 Basic educational training schools were started ; 161 school buildings were constructed, each costing three or four times the grant given by the Department ; 25 central libraries, 270 reading rooms and 623 branch libraries were newly started and 150 old reading rooms were revived ; 243 radio sets were installed and 53 radio houses were built.

Under this scheme, co-operative societies made considerable progress. Out of 2,337 villages in selected firkas, as many as 2,103 villages are served by co-operative societies. Seventy full-fledged multipurpose co-operative societies were also organized in three firkas to start with, as an experiment.

Sanitation : Industries

If there is one aspect of village life on which too much emphasis can never be laid, it is the sanitation of a village. A definite programme of work for the systematic improvement of sanitation in villages has been drawn up and is being implemented. The programme aims at developing the civic consciousness of the villagers who are encouraged to form sanitation squads. Sanitary latrines, urinals, dust-bins, soakpits and drainage are provided and cheap disinfectants are also supplied. The villagers are not only given useful information but also are trained in the actual use of these amenities. As prevention is better than cure, the preventive aspect of health is better emphasized and health education is given a definite place in the Rural

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM : H.E. Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, recently visited the Central Industrial Museum. Here the Secretary Sri M. Bapineedu displays some choice Khadi products to the Governor.



Welfare Scheme. As many as 100 dispensaries, maternity and child welfare centres have been opened for the benefit of the sick, nursing mothers and children.

As part of rural welfare, Government have sanctioned the Village Industries Scheme. It is designed to revive speedily all dying village industries. Small scale or cottage industry managed and worked by the craftsman himself with his own tools, technique and labour in his own home has a definite place in our welfare scheme. Under this scheme, important labour saving tools and implements to the value of Rs. 6·0 lakhs have been supplied to the artisans and raw materials costing Rs. 12·0 lakhs have been sold to them through co-operative societies at cost price and model centres fcr village industries have been established. More than 2,000 artisans have been supplied with free tools and implements at a cost of over Rs. 2·0 lakhs. The artisans have been trained in the use of these tools by village industries demonstrators appointed for this purpose.

In the dry tracts where cotton is grown, spinning has been the traditional home industry providing work for the peasantry during the off-season. Khadi development forms an integral part of the Rural Welfare programme. There are eight intensive Khadi centres and 40,000 families are benefited by the scheme.

Social Work Among Women and Children

In order to do social work among women and children and look after their welfare, Government have created the Womens' Welfare Department. The Women's Welfare Officer who is the head of the department is assisted by assistant officers and organisers in the districts. They are running 279 centres which are intended primarily to promote civic consciousness, community life by means of contacts and social education programmes. Their work comprises the educative, preventive and rehabilitation aspects of social service. Child care, hygiene, sanitation and medical aid receive special attention.

Under the Rural Welfare Scheme, Government encourage the acquisition of suitable lands for development of poor people's housing. There is a danger in any class of people living in seclusion from others. It is suggested that a cross-section of the population which does not suffer from the sameness of everything in life should live in each colony. Combined living will help better social contact, remove prejudices and secure the benefits of mutual association of different classes of people. Government have therefore been experimenting, on a limited scale, on the development of such colonies in selected areas.

Substantial Progress

The work so far done under the Rural Welfare Scheme is encouraging. Although there are still vast possibilities of the villagers giving better co-operation than at present, yet what they have done so far is substantial. In 22 districts, Government have spent Rs. 33,91,953 on works, such as roads, wells, latrines, drains, agriculture, education, etc., while the total contribution made by the villagers either in cash or in labour came to Rs. 33,41,890. The various departments which had hitherto been functioning independent of each other have been brought together to work out a common plan in which the interest of the villager is the only factor reckoned with.

If the vast number of villages should develop, decentralization of work and execution with the co-operation of the villager are more essential. Of course, dissipation of purpose or deterioration of efficiency should be guarded against. The Rural Welfare Scheme has immense potentialities for the welfare of the masses living in the villages, and there is every reason to hope that with the extension of the scheme to other firkas in the State and with the willing co-operation of the rural population, our object will be achieved. The Rural Welfare Scheme depends for its success on the co-operation of the people. The educated youth and elders in the village should as soon as possible be made to realise that each one should play his or her part and put their shoulders to the wheel of progress. Government can achieve their aims only with the help of the intelligentsia among the people. *Jai Hind !*

(*By Courtesy, A.I.R., Madras*)

LABOUR MINISTER'S VISIT : The Hon'ble Dr. U. Krishna Rao, Minister for Industries and Labour, reading the Annual Report on the occasion of the 12th Anniversary of the Central Industrial Museum.

Rural Welfare Activities

A brief note on the salient features of the activities of the Rural Welfare Department in the areas selected for Rural Welfare, during March 1952, is given below :—

Bellary District.—During the month of March 1952, 26 sanitary drives were conducted; 17 compost pits were formed and 24 charka demonstrations were held. A sum of Rs. 640 was spent for the purchase of books for the Grama Sevak Sangams.

South Kanara District.—In Kumbla firka, a new elementary school was opened in Kodiamme of Ichlampady village. One acre of waste land was terraced. Improved strains of paddy seeds and superphosphate were supplied to ryots at 20 per cent subsidy. Two beehives were introduced, three foot-bridges and one road work were completed at a total cost of Rs. 3,213-12-0; the Government grant paid was only Rs. 1,200 and the balance of Rs. 2,013-12-0 was met by the local people. The Collector supplied agricultural implements worth Rs. 85 to Koragas at Bela.

In Manjeshwar firka, new buildings were constructed for two schools and two school buildings were improved at a total cost of Rs. 7,720, the Government grant being Rs. 2,500. One culvert, a pathway and a water trough were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 6,499-7-0, the Collector's grant being only Rs. 2,996-1-0. The balance of Rs. 3,503-6-0 was met by local contributions. Improved strains of seeds were supplied to poor ryots at 20 per cent subsidised rates and a subsidy of Rs. 169-11-0 was spent.

In Mulki firka a bhajan hall for Harijans was constructed at Goljam at a cost of nearly Rs. 2,500, the Government grant being Rs. 750, Rs. 1,750 being contributed by ryots. One library was opened at Alikala. Five foot-bridges and one culvert were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 8,639-8-0, the Government grant being Rs. 3,310 only. The tile factory owners of Mangalore donated 4,000 tiles for the Kinnigoli Housing Scheme and the Durga Parameshwari Motor Company transported them free to the site. Tiles and materials worth Rs. 500 were supplied by the Director of Rural Welfare.

In Nileshwar area, a spinning class for 20 ladies belonging to ex-tappers' families was opened at Thottamath in Nileshwar, and 19 charkas were supplied to the class.

West Godavari District.—In Polavaram firka, a mass sanitary drive was conducted at Madhapuram, a Koya village. One hundred box charkas were introduced at Polavaram village. Arrangements were made for the introduction of 800 kisan charkas in the Koya villages. A model vegetable garden was organised at Pydipaka village. In Dendulur firka, paddy seed worth about Rs. 3,000 was distributed among the poor ryots at concessional rates.

North Arcot District.—A cattle show was conducted on 9th March 1952 at Vedanthavadi village and prizes worth Rs. 200 were distributed to the deserving ryots in the shape of agricultural implements. Eighty-three compost pits were dug in the villages. A sum of Rs. 518-15-11 was paid as 20 per cent subsidy to the poor and deserving ryots for the purchase of chemical manures and food crop seeds.

Nilgiris District.—During the month 49 compost pits and nine manure pits were opened. Four trench latrines were constructed. Thirty-three compost pits were cleaned and about 81 tons of compost manure were utilised. An area of 24 acres was planted with medium-sized potato seeds. An agricultural loan of Rs. 1,470 was paid to four ryots for purchasing seeds and manure; 812 tubes of insecticides were supplied to the ryots from the Ootacamund Agricultural Department. The Khadi Co-operative Society at Balacola and Kathaimandal at Nanjanad spun 135 hanks of yarn.

The Quarterly Agricultural Exhibition was held at the Agricultural Research Station, Nanjanad. The use of improved agricultural tools and better methods of cultivation was explained. Prizes were awarded to the best exhibits. A sanitation drive was conducted by the Grama Sevaks in their respective groups.

Tiruchirappalli District.—In Musiri firka, 24 charkas were introduced in the month, and 873 hanks of yarn was collected from spinners. Khadi to the value of Rs. 62-9-3 was sold.

In Vellakoil area, 17 latrines were cleaned and 17 were newly put up; 25 soak pits were constructed and 15 cleaned. Sixteen mass sanitation drives were conducted, 28 compost pits were opened and eight manure pits were renovated. Twenty-two bhajans and 18 public meetings were conducted during the month.

Madurai District.—The Grama Sevaks Constructive Workers Day was celebrated on 10th March 1952 at Mangammalpatti. On that day, about 100 villagers, one representing each house, assembled in the early morning with implements and baskets and attended to the formation of a road from the village to the Kanmoi; a length of four furlongs was constructed. The annual Harijan Day was celebrated in the village of Alampatti on 30th March 1952. An adult school was also opened for the Harijans in their chavady on that day by the District Educational Officer. Inter-village sports for school children were conducted. A large number of villagers took part in the sports. A spinning competion was also conducted. Prizes were distributed to the winners by the District Munsif. A drama on rural development and the evils of drink was staged by the Grama Sevaks and the villagers of Kundathur. Six cinema shows were conducted in six villages during the month to an audience of about 7,000 villagers. Fifty-four new charkas were distributed during the month and 5,092 hanks were produced. A sum of Rs. 285-4-8 was paid towards subsidy for spinners who have exchanged their yarn into Khadi on self-sufficiency basis. An area of 133 acres of waste land was brought under tractor ploughing and 20 acres levelled by bulldozers.

Srikakulam District.—Forty-one sanitary drives were conducted; 27 charkas were introduced; ten yards of self-spun yarn were woven; 26 poultry units were formed and 29 spinning demonstrations were conducted.

Ramanathapuram District.—Khadi to the value of Rs. 52-14-0 was distributed to the villagers in exchange of hanks. A sum of Rs. 7-14-0 was spent as subsidy to self-spinners. The benefits of compost pits and trench

latrines were explained to the ryots through 24 propaganda meetings. Twenty-three compost pits were dug during the month. Ten old wells and two new wells were repaired and constructed during the month. Twenty-one sweeping campaigns were conducted.

Cuddapah District.—Twenty-nine new charkas were introduced; 56 compost pits were dug; 64 sanitation drives were conducted; 30 cess-pools were constructed and three magic lantern shows were operated. Fifty-eight education classes were conducted by the Grama Sevaks.

Tirunelveli District.—Eighty-three compost pits were dug. Twenty charkas were sold and 1,010 hanks of yarn was spun. Tools to the value of Rs. 1,280–1–0 were distributed to the artisans free of cost.

Coimbatore District.—In Vellakoil Centre, a sum of Rs. 4,495 was spent on well works. The Rural Welfare staff visited 36 cheris and 69 hamlets. Thirty-two soak pits were constructed, 32 were cleaned and 22 mass sanitation drives were conducted.

The Special Agricultural staff visited 40 farms and intensive propaganda was done on compost making, as a result of which 46 new compost pits were dug. To prevent soil erosion, contour bunding was advocated and bunds were formed in six holdings. An Exhibition and Cattle Show was conducted in which the Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Departments took active part and exhibited many improved agricultural implements.

South Arcot District.—On 5th March 1952, the Grama Sevaks of Kadambuliyur and some of the villagers of Badrakottai village staged a drama *New Life*, after the short spinning course started in February 1952 in the village came to a close. At Kalathur village in Tirunavalur firka, a new spinning course for women was started on 7th March 1952 with 20 women trainees. Sixty-six new charkas were introduced and 798 hanks were produced.

In Chinnasalem centre, cattle shows were held at Ammapet and Chinnasalem. Prizes worth about Rs. 250 were distributed to the best exhibits. Over 500 exhibits were brought to the show. Six spinning competitions were conducted during the month. A Women's Welfare Centre was opened in the month in Paithanthurai village.

Guntur District.—Twenty-four individual sanitation drives and six mass sanitation drives were conducted. Two unhealthy pits were levelled up; three soak pits were dug; six Grow More Food gatherings were addressed. Forty-eight acres under Korra crop were raised under lift irrigation system. Fourteen pairs of cart tyres, 18 crowbars and 22 plots were distributed to ryots. Five thousand rupees worth of paddy seed, cholam and green manure seed and pesticides were distributed to deserving poor ryots. Nine new charkas were introduced and 12 old charkas were renovated. Eight spinning demonstrations were conducted and 38 hanks of yarn was produced. Twenty-six compost pits were formed; 13 old pits were newly started and 140 tons of

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compost manure were carted to fields. An amount of Rs. 775 was spent from the Collector's Discretionary grants in Ongole firka, with a total contribution of Rs. 4,242-5-0. An amount of Rs. 958 was spent under Village Communications in Ammanabrole firka. An amount of Rs. 2,184-7-0 was spent under Rural Water-supply scheme in Ongole firka and an amount of Rs. 514 was spent under Rural Water-supply scheme in Ongole firka.

Anantapur District.—Two spinning competitions, two group tournaments and one cattle show were conducted and prizes awarded. Twenty-five new charkas were introduced under the Extensive khadi scheme.

East Godavari District.—A total of 676 compost pits were dug; 106 were set right; 19 sanitation drives were conducted; 79 manure heaps were removed and 44 spinning demonstrations were conducted.

Visakhapatnam District.—In Pendurthi firka, 44 sanitation drives were conducted. Three charkas were introduced; 25½ hanks of yarn were spun and 36 trees were planted.

Chittoor District.—A Cattle Fair and Agricultural Exhibition was held at Nagari.

Tanjore District.—Forty-eight compost pits were dug; 42 cheries were cleaned; five insanitary pits were filled in; 47 congregational spinning organizations were conducted and seven new charkas were introduced.

Malabar District.—In Tellicherry, Kuthuparamba and Mattanur firkas, 25 compost pits and 28 trench latrines were dug. Eight Malta lemons, 8 lb. of manure and 25 mango grafts were distributed among the ryots. Fourteen charkas and implements were distributed under the Extensive khadi scheme. Four persons were given training in carding. A cinema show on Adult Education was conducted at Paral. In Payyanur area, 37 tons of compost manure were produced in Kokkanisseri and Vellur villages.

Nellore District.—Eighty-four spinning demonstrations were conducted and 691 hanks of yarn and 137 yards of Khadi cloth were produced. Seventeen new compost pits were dug and 208 tons of compost manure produced.

Krishna District.—A cattle show was held at Agiripalli village on 14th March 1952 and the best specimens of cattle exhibited were awarded prizes.

Rifle Clubs to be Formed

The Government have decided that three rifle clubs may be opened initially in this State, one in Madras City, one in Coimbatore and the third in Visakhapatnam.

This decision was taken on the suggestion of the Government of India that rifle clubs should be granted all reasonable facilities and their formation encouraged where they are not in existence already. The necessary licences should be obtained from the Board of Revenue.

Detailed instructions have been issued regarding the formation of these clubs and their work. The Collectors and the District Superintendents of Police in the mofussil districts and the Commissioner of Police and a Deputy Commissioner in Madras City, shall be the President and Vice-President respectively of the clubs. The membership will be thrown open to officials and non-officials. Instruction in the use of rifles will be given by proper officers to the members of the club. No club should expect any financial assistance from the Government, and the cost of arms, ammunition and other facilities should be met out of the monthly subscriptions of members and donations raised locally.

Advance to Central Land Mortgage Bank sanctioned

The Government have sanctioned, subject to certain conditions, the grant to the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank Limited, of a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs for a period of five years for purposes of giving extension of time to the borrowers from the Primary Land Mortgage Banks in the following places, in respect of instalments due to be paid by them in May and August 1952:—

I. *Chingleput District.*—(*a*) Chingleput, (*b*) Saidapet, (*c*) Kilacheri, (*d*) Madurantakam, (*e*) Ponneri and (*f*) Kancheepuram.

II. *North Arcot District.*—(*a*) Tiruvannamalai, (*b*) Cheyyar, (*c*) Wallajah, (*d*) Wandiwash, (*e*) Polur, (*f*) Arkonam, (*g*) Ambur and (*h*) Vellore.

III. *South Arcot District.*—Tindivanam.

IV. *Coimbatore District.*—(*a*) Udamalpet, (*b*) Erode and (*c*) Perundurai.

V. *Anantapur District.*—(*a*) Dharmavaram, (*b*) Hindupur and (*c*) Tadpatri.

VI. *Cuddapah District.*—(*a*) Cuddapah, (*b*) Proddatur and (*c*) Rajampet.

VII. *Kurnool District.*—(*a*) Kurnool and (*b*) Nandyal.

VIII. *Chittoor District.*—(*a*) Chittoor, (*b*) Chandragiri and (*c*) Madanapalle.

'Kurubar' Community

The Government have ordered that the community known as "Kurumbar", may be designated as "Kurubar" in all Government records.

Dental Clinic at Karkala

The Government have sanctioned the opening of a Dental Clinic at the Government Hospital, Karkala, South Kanara District.

Central Road Traffic Board

There is provision for the appointment of two non-officials to the Central Road Traffic Board. The Government have decided to appoint two retired District Judges to the Board and it is expected that their long judicial experience would be very valuable in disposing of cases coming before the Central Road Traffic Board.

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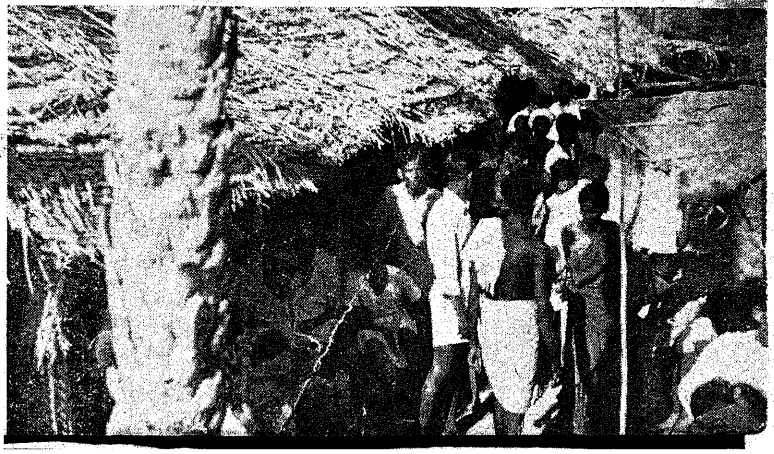
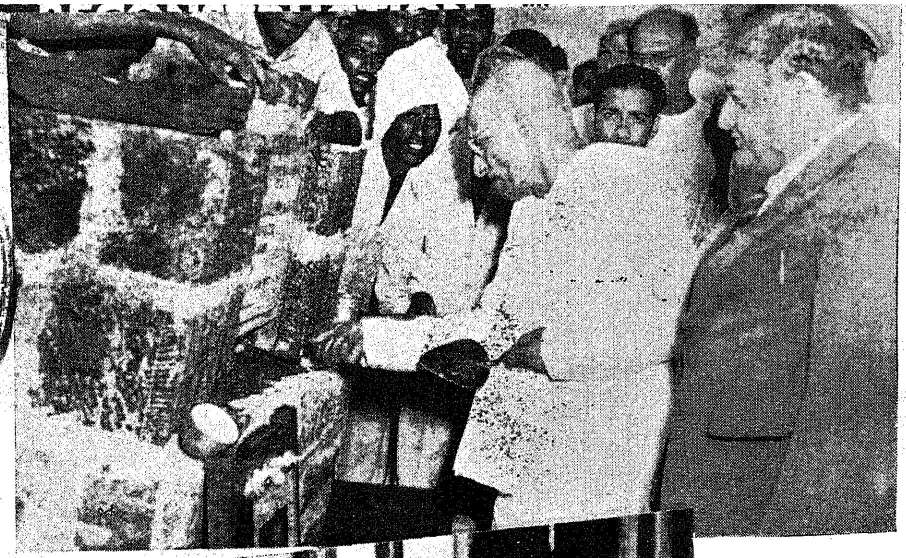
RICE DECONTROLLED IN MADRAS STATE

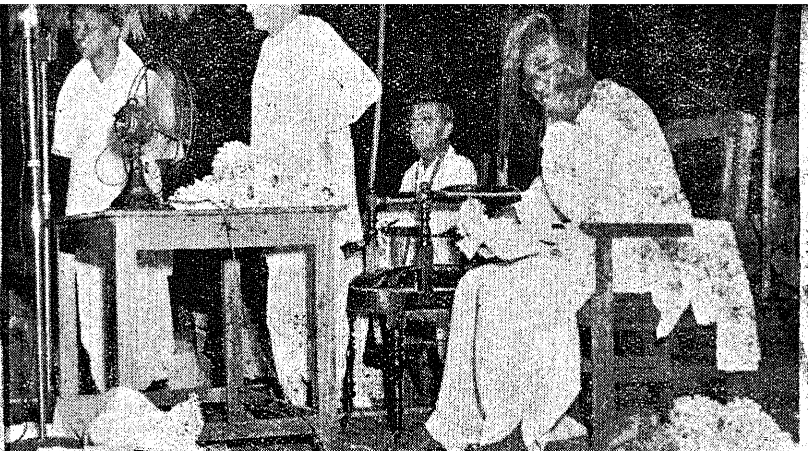
Madras State took a momentous step recently, when the Government formulated a scheme for the decontrol of rice. The Hon'ble Chief Minister announced the new scheme on June 6, 1952. There is now no control as regards price or as regards quantity of rice to be sold to any consumer or trader in the free market.

Madras State has been divided into six zones, each zone with one or two surplus districts supplying through a free market the needs of the attached deficit districts. Government procurement of rice and the levy system have been given up. Statutory rationing has been abolished, though informal rationing continues in the highly deficit districts.

The pictures on this page show the brisk trade in rice in the free market, with the public buying their requirements without the limiting check of the control era—the ration card.







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CHIEF MINISTER TOURS RAYALASEEMA

The Hon'ble Sri C. Rajagopalachari, Chief Minister, recently toured the stricken areas of the Rayalaseema Districts, and inspected the relief measures launched in the scarcity areas.

Top left: The Chief Minister laying the foundation stone of the Cuddapah College.
Top right: Addressing a public meeting at Cuddapah.

Left (top to bottom): 1. At the famine relief centre organised by the Women's Welfare Department at Rayachoti, women cut and stitch leaves, largely used for serving food. 2. Barring the babe in the cradle, the entire family works. 3. This old woman was the first to seek employment at the centre.

Right (top to bottom): 1. Carding cotton. 2. A play centre for children organised by the Women's Welfare Department. 3. Maternity aid.

Below: The Chief Minister unveils a bronze bust of Mahatma Gandhi in the premises of the District Board Office, Anantapur.

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RAYALASEEMA SCENES

1. Power drill of the Industries Department at work in Belum Village (Kurnool District).

2. Repairs being done to a minor irrigation tank in Kamachinnepalli (Chittoor District).

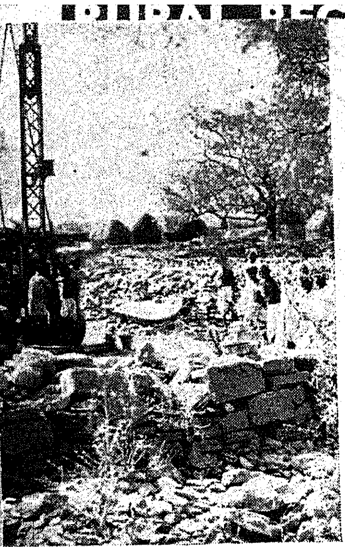
3. Gruel Centre at Singanapalli (Kurnool District).

4. Children's milk centre at Tadpatri (Anantapur District).

5. Water Carts at Kollimigundla (Kurnool District).

6. Military lorries filling up water from a tank in Akkumalla Village (Kurnool District).

7. Army men supervise the distribution of water from military lorries.



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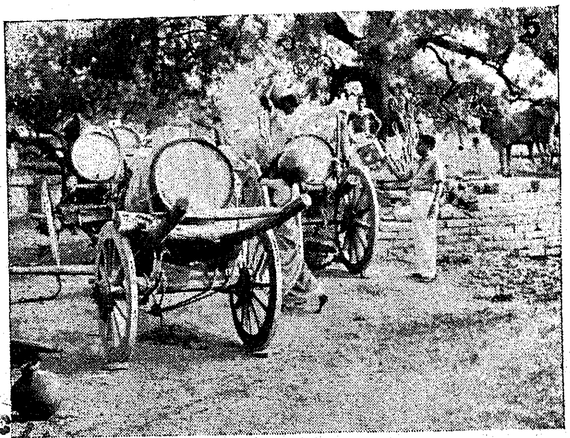

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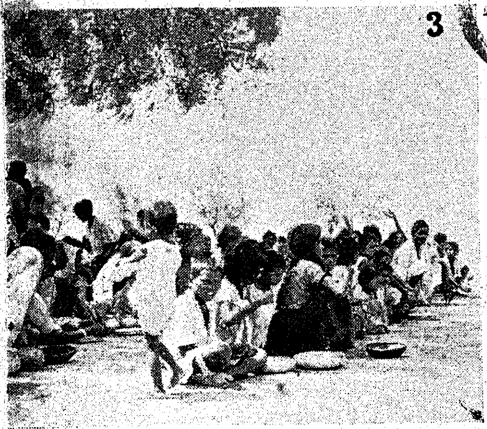

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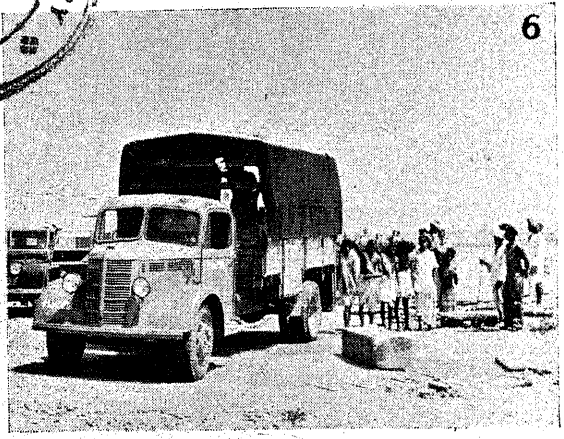

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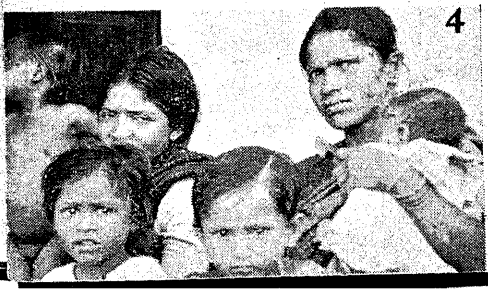

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Community Projects

By Sri J. M. LOBO PRABHU, I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Development Department.

Most of you may have heard of Community Projects, but not many may know what precisely they are, and what they mean to the country. The history and the theory of community projects are important for properly understanding them. Historically, the idea of developing the potentials of our villages goes back to twenty years when the growing political movement revealed how pitifully equipped the rural masses were for democracy. Beginning with the experiment at Gurgaon, the movement for rural development spread throughout the country. In our State it took a pronounced shape in what was called 'Firka Development'. The Planning Commission from a study of the different experiments, found that the pattern of rural development in Etawah District of Uttar Pradesh, and urban development at Nilokheri and Faridabad, evoked the best response and secured the best results.

The Hon'ble Chester Bowles, U. S. Ambassador, in his search for a scheme to help India, seems to have been convinced that a combination of the Etawah and Nilokheri projects represented the best integrated development for the country. I know Etawah having been Collector of a neighbouring district and I know Faridabad having been connected with rehabilitation of refugees. I was therefore greatly interested in the ideas of the American Ambassador, which he discussed with me here in Madras for nearly an hour. He sold those ideas to the American Congress and obtained a grant of 50 million dollars to establish 50 community projects on the pattern of Etawah throughout the country. Six of the 50 projects are located in Madras.

To Make Every Man A Builder

I do consider that the scheme of Community Projects is something of very great importance, not merely because you can sum up and write down on paper the material achievements of such a project, which I hope will be considerable and good —all the additional food grown, the houses built, schools and dispensaries, better roads, tanks, wells and so on. You can make a list of them and it is pleasing to see that list, but somehow my mind gropes beyond that list to the man, woman or child behind it. The house may be good, but it is the builder of the house that counts ultimately, not the house or even the occupant of the house. Therefore, it is to the builder my mind goes and we want to make the people of India all builders. So, this scheme of community projects appears to me to be something of vital importance not only in the material achievements that they would bring about, but much more so because they seek to build up the community and the individual and to make the latter a builder not only of his own village centre but in the larger sense, of India.

—Jawaharlal Nehru,
Prime Minister.

Ideas Behind the Projects

The ideas behind the projects are roughly four: first, that land and labour, which history and custom have impoverished, should be fully employed; second, that this cannot be done without outside help in money and guidance; third, a substantial measure of the help spread over the project area of 300 villages can effect transformation of the land, which will be an example to the rest of the country, and fourth, that the experiment will generate self-help to the point of giving the work its own momentum. To ensure that the work achieves certain targets, a common pattern and time schedule will be imposed.

The common pattern derives from the origins of the scheme. Its justification is first, that it has been found workable and reproduceable and second, that for the large contribution that the U.S.A., is giving, a minimum achievement is assured. For this reason, in respect of staff, surveys, strategy of operations, finance, items of work, certain standards have been fixed. What evolve under influence of a given set of forces should within limits be the same in all the projects. It is obviously the intention that this common result which will be apparent in 50 different areas throughout the country will demonstrate what the application of a plan can do to improve the rural conditions. In a sense, the 50 projects will be "fashion plates" to the rest of the country for a new order. This idea to use a mould to produce certain results may be American in conception. For that very reason it may possess the dynamism which is characteristic of American enterprise

Pattern for Finance

The pattern for finance is an allocation of 65 lakhs for each project, to be spent in three years. The distribution of this amount is 5·74 lakhs on personnel, 1·95 lakhs on equipment, including nine jeeps and demonstration equipment, 46·75 lakhs on construction, including 20·25 lakhs on irrigation, 4 lakhs on drinking water-supply, one lakh on drainage, 11·6 lakhs on roads, 7 lakhs on education, 3 lakhs on land reclamation, 4·5 lakhs on cottage industries, and various small sums on other items. In addition to the total provision of 65 lakhs, Madras Government have suggested a large provision for short-term loans required for issue of seed and fertilizers.

The work pattern is also stereotyped, subject only to variations arising from local conditions. In agriculture, the emphasis is on irrigation, seeds, manures and Extension services. At least half the cultivated area in every village in the project is to be brought under irrigation. The importance of this should not be overlooked. It has recently been computed that irrigation increases the yield of rice by 70 per cent, of millets by 125 per cent and cotton by 200 per cent. The Extension service designed to improve agricultural technique under the close supervision of a worker for every five villages has great potentialities. Due to various obsolete practices the yield of our fields is a small fraction of the optimum and about half of an easily

attainable average. A general increase will create purchasing power to rehabilitate not only the cultivator, but the impoverished general economy of the country. Good seed and adequate manuring also multiply the yield, while soil conservation and plant protection will eliminate the large loss of food taking place now. Improvement of livestock through the Key Village Scheme for breeding pedigree stock should remove a grave deficiency in the agricultural economy.

A Challenge, says Union Finance Minister

In the conception of the community development programme opportunity has been given for the first time for planning from the bottom and, if the idea succeeded, it would be possible to stretch the programme substantially, observed Sri C. D. Deshmukh, Finance Minister, addressing the State Development Commissioners in their discussions on community projects held in New Delhi in May. During the conference the Development Commissioners visited Etawah, Faridabad and Nilokheri to have first-hand knowledge of the projects that have been operating in those places.

The community projects, the Minister said, constituted a challenge to the Development Commissioners to show what they could do, the necessary wherewithal being found by the co-operative effort of the Central and the State Governments. If the programme was well managed, it would be possible to stretch it to other parts of the country but in the execution of the plan the most important thing was that it should be done with the people. They were well aware of their needs, the Minister observed, and for a more attractive place which was the objective of the Welfare State.

Sri Chintamun Deshmukh further said that technical assistance, including assistance of foreign experts, should be available for the community development programme from the very beginning. Planning should be very careful as, initially, every plan would be in the nature of a pilot one and to the extent that it was practical, its success would ensure extension of the programme in other areas. The Minister, however, thought that along with careful planning, such work in the project areas which could be undertaken before the final plan emerged, should be carried on as the objective was to increase production within a stipulated period. For example, he said, that if a project included the larger use of fertilisers for increasing production, the fertiliser part of the programme could be taken on hand straightaway. The increase in production thus demonstrated would facilitate public co-operation for the plan.

For cottage industries, which can utilise the unemployed and under-employed present in all villages, the Plan is to provide finance, electricity, technique and marketing. In Education, vocational training will receive special attention. Otherwise compulsory elementary education for the young and social education for the adults will be organised. The Plan for Health and Housing will see the realization of projects which have been waiting long for finance. The Plan for Communications will remove the present isolation of many villages. All in all, the aim is to fully utilise the land and labour in the village by methods that money and organisation can find. A certain measure of urban development will be added so that the surrounding villages may have within call superior services in all branches of development.

Five Stages of Implementation

The time schedule of three years contemplates five stages, the first of conception of three months when the project area will be intensively surveyed, the second of initiation of six months during which materials will be assembled and foundations laid, the third of operation of 18 months which will covertop-speed activity, the fourth of consolidation, and last of finalisation when the village will be put in gear to be part of the normal administrative mechanism. This scheduling is intended to maintain tension on the work so that all the three hundred villages in each project move forward bound together.

Of the 50 projects in India, six have been allocated to Madras, the first in the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal area, the second in Coimbatore, the third in Malabar, the fourth in East Godavari, the fifth in South Kanara and the sixth in Madurai. All areas have assured rainfall and a margin for improvement visible from their natural and human factors.

Why these Projects will Succeed

The question will be raised why these community projects should succeed when so many other attempts in the same direction have failed. Though the answer is for the future to give, the Community Projects contain certain trends which are new and urgent. The first is the impact of a large expenditure on certain admitted deficiencies. Sixty lakhs is a very considerable sum of money to be spent in small areas, the effect of which will be to employ on a scale unknown in the past. The resulting atmosphere of change may well lift the villages out of the slough in which they have been lying for centuries. It will discover to them the capacities of their land and labour, creating a new mental attitude to work and life.

Secondly, the trend of the Projects is to impart an irresistible impulse. On account of the precise definition of objectives, staff, methods and schedules, the Projects will have the urgency of a military operation. The stress will be such that all will be swept into the strategy designed for implementing the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Plan.

Thirdly, the Projects are to be based on the precise survey and study of the assets and deficiencies of the villages in the project areas. The Projects pride themselves for being on a schematic footing, taking account of some 100 factors which are being surveyed. This Government have suggested that there should be a balance sheet drawn up for each village, the villagers' contribution also being indicated.

Comprehensive Strategy

Otherwise this Government have suggested first that all expenditure should be related to tangible results, which will be self-supporting ; secondly, that the basic aim may be to fully utilize the manpower and land in each village, the plan being based on a survey of labour available and the schemes necessary to fully employ it ; thirdly, that to secure the full co-operation of the village, some elected authority may be created and charged to enforce the collective responsibility of the village to reach the prescribed targets.

It may be possible to detect small defects here and there in the Plan, but these will be corrected as the work proceeds. All in all, the Community Projects represents the first total strategy to realize the potentials of our villages, and to bring them in line with others in the world.

(*By Courtesy, A.I.R., Madras*)

Recognition of Diplomas

The Government of India have decided to recognize the Diplomas in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering awarded by Government Technical Institutes, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, and Lucknow as equivalent to diplomas in corresponding subjects of recognized institutions, for purposes of recruitment to subordinate posts under the Central Government, provided the diploma-holders have the minimum educational qualifications required for the studentship examination of the Institution of Engineers (India).

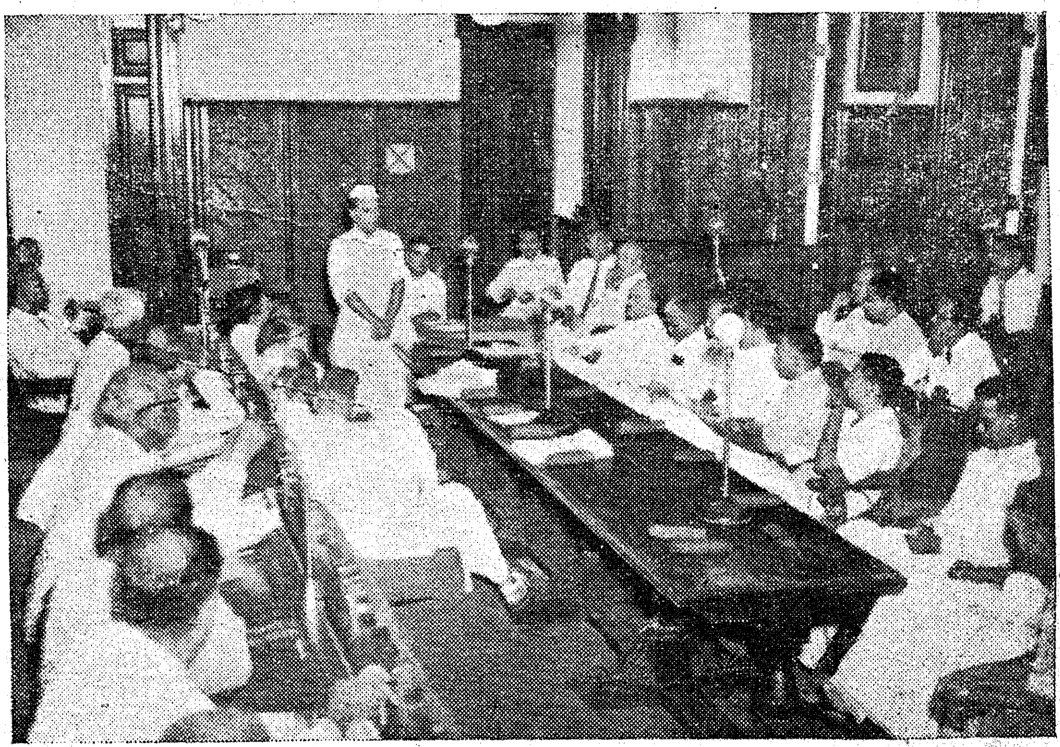
Full Co-operation

The Community Projects, as I understand it, is quite different. I thought that I would meet opposition from Ministries, from people working in different agencies. To my surprise I found there was co-operation and an eagerness to help which I could never suspect. It was amazing ; the co-operation came not merely from official and non-official agencies, from Assembly Members, from Parliament Members, from roadside men, from everyone. You know everything that Government sponsors in this country is subjected to the severest scrutiny and severest criticism at the hands of the Press. Surprisingly enough, there has not been one single statement in the Press against the community project.

—S. K. Dey,
Community Projects Administrator.

Electricity for Malli Firka

Extension of electricity was given on June 4, 1952, to Malli Firka in Srivilliputtur Taluk, Ramanathapuram District.



COMMUNITY PROJECTS : Sri S. K. Dey, Administrator for Community Projects, addressing a Press Conference in Madras to explain the scope and possibilities of the new scheme designed to enrich community living.

The People's Right to Health

By Hon'ble Sri A. B. SHETTY, Minister for Health

The idea has grown that in a modern Welfare State every citizen should have the right to get the benefit of the best medical service that is available, just as it was recognized some time earlier that he should get the maximum possible education. This is part and parcel of the Socialist idea of giving equal opportunities and fair shares to all in the material and cultural benefits of present-day civilized life. The idea of the right to health has been converted into practical reality in the National Health Service Scheme inaugurated by the Labour Government in the United Kingdom in 1948. Under this scheme all forms of hospital care and treatment are provided to everyone of the citizens. The professional attention of family doctors also is made available to all who need it. Free medicines and appliances like spectacles and artificial limbs are supplied as part of the service.

In the present conditions in India we cannot hope to have such a comprehensive National Health Service. The Employees' State Insurance Scheme which has been inaugurated by Pandit Nehru in February this year seeks to provide by July 1954 medical benefits to 2½ million industrial workers in our country. The scheme has already come into force in Kanpur and Delhi. This scheme is a step towards the attainment of the Welfare State on which India too has set her course. Doctors will have to play an important role in working this scheme, the success of which will be watched all over the country.

Planning for Health

The economically advanced countries of the world have used their scientific knowledge and made it possible for their people to reach a high level of health and live longer lives. We belong to one of the under-developed countries where the people are "ill-fed, ill-housed, illiterate and riddled with disease". Poverty and ignorance have truly been said to be the two basic factors underlying the health problem of our country. Death-rates are highest and disease most common among the poorest and most illiterate sections of our people. The general raising of health standards is basically an economic problem. The Five-Year Plan is the first step in a comprehensive plan for the rehabilitation of our economy. The primary objective of our national planning is first to strengthen the economic base so that in later years an increasing proportion of our resources can be applied to the development of social services like education and health. Therefore, major irrigation and power projects which are vitally necessary for increasing agricultural production and industrial output have been allotted Rs. 80 crores out of Rs. 137 crores—the estimated cost of the development schemes in the Five-Year Plan, while medical and public health schemes get only Rs. 12 crores.

Under medical schemes there is provision for expansion of the facilities for medical education, extension of medical relief by improvements to hospitals and dispensaries, opening of new T.B. sanatoria, promotion of anti-leprosy campaign, anti-malarial work, etc. Improvements to the existing teaching colleges and hospitals, development of the Guntur Medical College into a full-fledged college and the establishment of a new Medical College at Madurai have been included in the Plan. The Planning Commission have rightly said that during the next five years additional resources should be concentrated on preventive work rather than on curative services. Medical cost will decrease when preventable illness is eliminated. In rural areas a great part of medical treatment is provided by those who have no professional qualifications. The Planning Commission want that the rural areas must receive much greater attention than in the past. We have yet to tackle the problem of extending medical services adequate both in quantity and quality to the rural people who are today medically under-privileged.

Health Propaganda

Due stress has been laid by the Commission on the importance of the spread of health education. Without health education, we cannot create a health conscience in the people nor can we remove the difficulty in the application of the sanitary measures. Health propaganda among the masses is therefore as necessary as the improvement of their economic status for the success of any attempt to raise the standard of public health. Food production is not keeping pace with the increase of populations in the world as a whole and it is much more so in this country. The question of the world's over-population and the need for family planning to meet this problem is now engaging the attention of the World Health Organization. Our Planning Commission also have drawn attention to the need for family planning and the education of public opinion in regard to it.

The Commission have observed that the sale of adulterated and sub-standard drugs and blackmarketing in drugs have become a major evil in this country. If drugs and other medical requisites can be produced on a sufficiently large scale within the country under State control, it will reduce the cost of imports. The medical profession should warn the public against being duped by alluring advertisements of worthless or harmful preparations. Our medical journals should refuse to give publicity to spurious patent medicines or so-called health foods which are manufactured and sold by commercial enterprises, bent on making profits at the expense of the people's health.

Preventive Medicine

The dramatic and magical aspects of certain wonder drugs seem to have been pushed far more than they deserve. All and sundry have taken to use them indiscriminately. Bacterial resistance to chemotherapy and anti-biotics have created new problems for medical science. The sick persons have a pathetic faith in the medicine bottle and the injection needle. They are far more concerned with cure than with prevention. Doctors should create in the public

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The 18th Andhra Provincial Medical Conference, Tenali: May 20, 1952—Inaugural Address by Hon'ble Sri A. B. Shetty.

mind a new attitude to health. Instructing the public in healthier ways of living is one of the big tasks of preventive medicine. The recently published report of the Hotel Sanitation Committee reveals what danger lurks in the infection of food and drink in our catering establishments to which all sections of the public are resorting in increasing numbers for meals or refreshments. The purity and nutritive quality of food being the most important single factor in the maintenance of health, it is very necessary that the public should be educated about the need for better standards of catering.

Legislative measures alone will not solve the problems unless the public appreciate the value of sanitary measures. Doctors in private practice are content to leave prevention to the Health Officer and his staff and regard it as none of their business. So far have they carried this attitude that they are accused of having virtually acquired a vested interest in disease. Co-operation and mutual understanding between the health workers and the general medical practitioners will go a great way in promoting public health and welfare.

Practitioners of Modern and Indigenous Medicine

We have in this State 9,272 practitioners of modern medicine, 1,377 'A' class practitioners of indigenous medicine and 12,339 'B' class practitioners of indigenous medicine. The number of doctors of modern medicine is far short of requirements and they are mostly concentrated in towns and cities. Several dispensaries in rural areas remain closed for want of medical men. It has been suggested that medical men in Government service should be compelled to serve for a period of three years in rural areas. The position of the indigenous systems of medicine and their future course of development remain uncertain. The recommendations made by the expert committees constituted by Government to go into these questions have yet to be implemented. If we are to satisfy popular sentiments and keep up our indigenous systems, we shall have to raise the standard of training in the teaching institution of Indian Medicine and give the students adequate knowledge of Modern Medicine also.

Enormous strides are being made in the field of modern medicine and surgery. A medical man who is not attached to a teaching institution soon loses contact with current advances. There is general indifference about improving one's knowledge and technique and doing high class work in mofussil places. The refresher courses started in Madras and Visakhapatnam have failed to attract independent medical practitioners. Few of the independent medical practitioners take to post-graduate training. Specialization in medical practice has become one of the marked characteristic of modern medicine. Specialists are small in numbers and it is found difficult to open specialist departments in several of our district headquarters hospitals due to want of properly qualified men. There are certain medical and surgical specialities which have yet to be introduced and developed even in our teaching hospitals. Since laboratory facilities are not available in mofussil places, some of the young practitioners can take courses in laboratory science and start their own bacteriological laboratories. This will give them a fair income and also help the local doctors in diagnostic work.

We have about 356 honorary men serving in the Government hospitals in Madras and other districts. Only 60 of them are in Telugu districts. It has been found that comparatively few doctors volunteer to do honorary work in Government hospitals in Telugu districts, while there is competition for filling up such posts in other districts. There seem to be very few nursing homes also in the Telugu speaking areas. Leprosy appears to be endemic in East and West Godavari and some other areas. The incidence of venereal diseases is said to be very high in places like Guntur. Not much of anti-leprosy and anti-tuberculosis work has so far been done in this part of our State. Measures have to be taken to combat guinea-worm disease in several Telugu districts, fluorosis in Nellore and yaws in the Agencies. It must be our policy in future to pull up the backward areas and pay greater attention to their needs in the expansion of medical and public health work. The Visakhapatnam College and Hospital improvement scheme has made good progress. When the Guntur Medical College becomes a full-fledged college, we will have two medical colleges producing a large number of doctors for work in the Andhra area.

Protection of Mothers and Children

Maternity and Child-Welfare service has come to be recognized as a very important branch of public health work. The World Health Organization has taken it up as one of the four foremost problems to be tackled in their programme of health development. The future of any nation depends upon its rearing a healthy new generation. Women perform one of society's most important functions in rearing children and in bringing them up with care for their bodily welfare and mental growth. The protection of motherhood and childhood has rightly become a primary concern of the modern State. The health of the mother has an intimate bearing upon the health of the child. All potential and prospective parents should receive proper medical advice and attention even before parenthood ensures. The foundations of health have to be laid in fœtal life and infancy and built up during childhood and adolescence. The mother should be properly instructed in the care and upbringing of children. This knowledge can well be imparted to all girls studying in colleges.

Maternal death-rate is comparatively high in our country. Damage to health and disablement caused by frequent and ill-spaced births are fairly common. A high birth-rate is associated to a great extent with a high rate of sickness and mortality among infants and children, specially, in poor and half-starved families. Half the number of children born die before the age of ten and one quarter during their first year. The first month of an infant's life is the most dangerous period. Child-bearing should be a normal physiological function for women, but it is attended with a considerable measure of risk on account of the adverse conditions of life in this poor country. A large proportion of our women receive insufficient nourishment during pregnancy. Malnutrition and anæmia increase materna

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From the Speech by the Hon'ble Sri A. B. Shetty, Minister for Health, on 3rd June, 1952, at the opening of Maternity and Child-Welfare Centre, Kavarapettai (Ponneri).

Women's Welfare Centres in Rayalaseema

Relief Centres organized by the Women's Welfare Department of the Government are doing very useful work in the famine-affected areas of Rayalaseema. Three Centres in Chittoor District (Veppanjeri, Karvetnagar and Renigunta) and three in Cuddapah District (Rayachoti, Badvel and Chitvel) are already functioning successfully and two more Centres in Kurnool District, one at Cumbum and the other at Markapur, will be opened very shortly. Relief work is done on a moderate scale at Nagari and Nindra Centres in Chittoor District.

Each Centre gives some work to the hunger-striken people and helps to earn their bread. Care is taken to see that special types of work are allotted to the old people and expectant mothers. Leaf-stitching, spinning, tape-weaving, etc., are taught to them and wages are paid immediately. Medical aid is also given to the needy. Training is given in the particular village crafts and cottage industries which can be easily encouraged in the area concerned.

Each Centre is managed by three officials of the Department, namely, the Welfare Organizer, the Midwife and the Technical Assistant. Nearly 80 to 100 people got financial help from each Centre. One Assistant Women's Welfare Officer is supervising this work in a district and the State Women's Welfare Officer tours these areas frequently to intensify the relief measures.

mortality. Undue physical strain through hard work, particularly in the advanced stages of pregnancy, is equally dangerous. What affects the mother affects the child before and after child birth.

Maternity and Child-Welfare Centres

Pregnant women should visit maternity centres regularly and get appropriate advice and timely treatment. Proper medical examination during the ante-natal period can find out and correct several abnormalities, and ensure the safe delivery of a healthy child. At the time of delivery the skilled assistance of a maternity assistant (midwife) should be sought. A well-trained maternity assistant who knows her duty will not meddle with the natural process of child-birth. Abnormal labour takes place in only a small percentage of women and in such cases the services of a doctor must be availed of.

Powdered milk received as a gift from the UNICEF has been distributed at these centres. It will prove a great boon to mothers and infants if our local bodies can make it possible to supply milk and shark-liver oil free of cost at all these centres. We require a larger number of women medical officers, health visitors and maternity assistants for extending maternity aid in rural areas and for the periodical check up of children's health during the pre-school age.

Family Planning

The health of many women, particularly of the low income groups, breaks down when there is frequent child-bearing. A large number of children is a burden upon the family income. It means more poverty and malnutrition. The Bhore Committee has placed upon Government the responsibility to provide instruction regarding contraception in maternity and child-welfare centres and in dispensaries and hospitals administering medical aid to women. The references made to family planning in the report of the Planning Commission and the statement made in support of it by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru has focussed public attention on the importance of family planning to the economy of India. Many of the maternity and child-welfare institutions in India have become centres for educating women about the need for limitation of family and giving them instruction in the matter of spacing births.

Voluntary agencies like the National Family Planning Association are doing valuable publicity work in this matter. The "Rhythm Method" is widely talked about today. At the instance of the Central Ministry of Health the World Health Organization is establishing pilot studies in the cause of Rhythm Method or safe period Method for birth control in our country. A pilot enquiry is proposed to be started at the Poonamallee Health Unit, Madras, on Family Planning as an experimental measure. Where the standard of living is high, there is more of voluntary restriction of the size of the family. The new movement for family limitation must reach our villages and the poorer sections of the people who are multiplying fast and bringing down the quality of the population.

Future Developments

Madras State can claim to have made greater progress than other States in developing maternity and child-welfare work on systematic lines. We are having today about 504 Maternity and Child-Welfare Centres and Homes in our State. The Women and Children's Hospital in Madras City is acknowledged to be one of the largest and best organized maternity hospitals in this country. Obstetrics and Gynaecology has become a major clinical subject. It has been decided to upgrade this department in our Women and Children's Hospital in order to make it an All-India Institute for post-graduate teaching and research in this subject. Pediatrics is one of the important specialities today. We have to get more of our medical men trained in this speciality so that we may have pediatricians, at least one in every district headquarters hospital to begin with.

A team of the World Health Organization and UNICEF visited Madras in April last with a view to assist the Government in the development of maternity and child-health services as an integral part of an overall health programme with emphasis on training and their development in rural areas. In view of the high mortality and morbidity amongst mothers and children in our country, it is essential that women doctors, nurses, health visitors and maternity assistants who work in the field of maternity and child health should have special training. The team members have proposed a project for three years covering maternal

and child health work in its complete curative and preventive aspects, and giving facilities for integrated training in existing institutions. Special emphasis is to be laid on work in rural areas, since 80 per cent of our population live there.

The World Health Organization and UNICEF have offered to give help to the Government in implementing this project by providing personnel, equipment and fellowships. More of our women must take opportunities of getting higher training as doctors for this kind of work and as health visitors and maternity assistants. This will enable us to develop properly maternity and child-welfare work which forms really a most important part of the general health service.

The Campaign against Tuberculosis

Dr. Shankunny Kallat and Dr. Arumugum are doing a great service to the suffering people in establishing this tuberculosis sanatorium here. This district is already having at Perundurai a well-conducted sanatorium which has earned a good name and become deservedly popular. A tuberculosis sanatorium was recently started at Tanjore. Four more sanatoria are now under construction in Nellore, Malabar, South Kanara and Ramanathapuram. Efforts are now being made by the people at Madurai and some other places to set up sanatoria in their districts. Government policy is to encourage the opening of more such institutions by similar kind of private effort in order to relieve the pressure on State hospitals and sanatoria. The co-operation given by the Provincial Welfare Fund in establishing tuberculosis institutes in various centres in our State is most welcome. Two of our well-known experts—Dr. Benjamin and Dr. Vasudeva Rao—have recently suggested that the employers of large number of persons such as the railways, mills and other industrial concerns should come forward to provide institutes for their employees either separately or attached to the existing hospitals and sanatoria.

The World Health Organization has recognized the magnitude of the tuberculosis problem and given a high priority to the international control of this disease. Tuberculosis is usually associated with poverty and all that goes along with it, such as improper nutrition, bad housing and hard conditions of work. It is no wonder, therefore, that tuberculosis is widely prevalent in our country where the masses are leading a sub-standard existence.

Incidence of T.B.

The incidence of T.B. is particularly high in our urban industrialised areas on account of overcrowding and overstrain. The economically advanced countries of the world have improved the social and economic conditions of their people. They have made it possible to have more adequate nutrition and a higher hygienic status for their population as a whole. These countries have made great advances in many aspects of T.B. control work during the past three decades. The T.B. death rates there have therefore decreased to a remarkable extent. The percentage of deaths from this fell disease is still high in this country. Open cases disseminating infection must be very large in number.

Two big changes have recently taken place and these are (1) increase of population and their concentration in cities, resulting in overcrowding and bad housing conditions, (2) food shortage and as a consequence of it, undernutrition. These two dangerous conditions are likely to increase still further the incidence of tuberculosis. The existing facilities for detection, isolation and treatment are very meagre. There is lack of trained personnel, particularly doctors, who have specialised in this line of work. Tuberculosis treatment has now to a large extent become the job of a specialist surgeon. With a view to overcome the shortage of trained staff and raised the standard of T.B. work now prevailing in many countries, travelling fellowships have been made available from the World Health Organization and other sources. In Madras two courses of training, namely, the T.D.D. course and the University Diploma course, are being run for giving specialised training to medical men. But the number of practitioners who take advantage of this course are few.

Need for Early Detection, Treatment and After-care

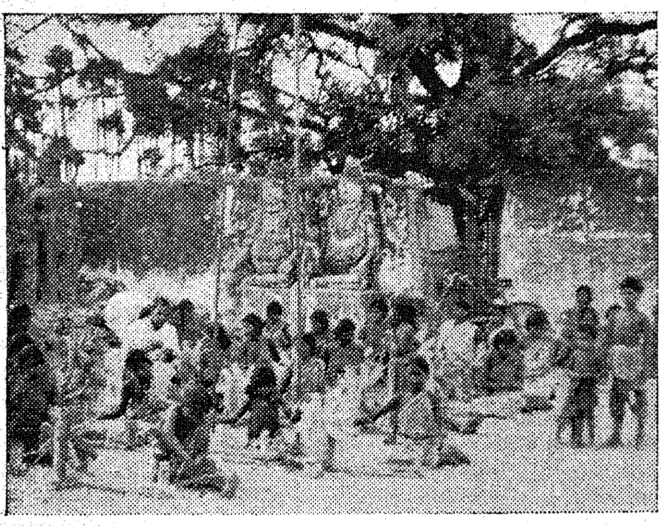
Tuberculosis is curable, if it is found early and treated properly. The early detection of this disease is not an easy matter in our country. Mass radiography is now widely used in the West to discover early and treatable cases and examine contacts. This method is useful for dealing with large groups of people if there are laboratory and clinical facilities for follow-up of the suspicious cases discovered and establishing an exact diagnosis. We have one mass radiography outfit at present. We can hardly afford to have more of such outfits. Ordinary X-Ray plants have been installed at our district head-quarters hospitals.

A large percentage of the detected cases have to be put on the waiting list and they become relatively advanced at the time of their admission for treatment, because the beds available at the sanatoria are lamentably short of requirements. In a considerable percentage of patients discharged after treatment, the disease flares up within one or two years, when they go back to the normal stresses of life. Suitable conditions of life and employment and continuous medical care are necessary for some time at least for ex-patients. There are only two small rehabilitation centres for this purpose in our country, one at Arogyavaram (Madanapalle) and another at Tambaram (Madras). The establishment of Homes is necessary for advanced cases and incurables, but we have not yet been able to provide for them.

Socio-economic Improvement

Tubercle bacillus is said to be ubiquitous—it is here, there and everywhere. Large sections of people get the infection at an early age; children, young adults and low-income groups are more likely to develop the disease.

Inauguration of the Pollachi Tuberculosis Sanatorium: Address by Sri A. B. Shetty, Minister for Health, 27th May 1952.



SPINNING CENTRE : Women ply charkhas in the famine area of Varadappanpalayam Village near Kangayam (Coimbatore District)

Adequate nutrition, healthy conditions of living, avoidance of physical strain and freedom from mental worry can fortify the power of resistance. A case is said to be open when tubercle bacilli are present in the sputum. Such open cases must be hospitalised or isolated at least in their own homes to prevent the spread of the disease.

The provision we have at present for early detection, effective isolation and timely treatment is only a minute fraction of what is needed to make any impression on the tuberculosis problem in our country. The improvement of socio-economic conditions will require a long-range plan. It will take time and require colossal sums of money to improve the sanitation, the housing conditions and the food situation and thus remove the basic causes of tuberculosis.

B.C.G. for Immunization

We cannot make any appreciable progress in the control of T.B. by the present method of treating individual patients, however much we may expand the provision of clinics, hospital beds and sanatorium. Even medically advanced and prosperous countries have not been able to provide sufficient institutional accommodation for adequate isolation and treatment of all cases. In order to arrest the spread of T.B. with greater chances of success, attempts have to be made in three directions: (1) the prevention of the spread of the disease from known infectious cases to others in their homes or in their places of work, (2) the protection of susceptible groups—children and adolesents—highly exposed to tuberculosis, and (3) health education.

B.C.G. vaccine has been in vogue in several Western countries for the last three decades and it is said to have proved its efficacy in affording a considerable degree of immunity. Since the end of World War II 36 million children and adolescents have had tuberculin testing and 16 million of that number have been safeguarded with B.C.G. vaccination. B.C.G. vaccination is considered necessary particularly for doctors, nurses and hospital workers and persons exposed to infection at home. Government have under consideration the question of extending the B.C.G. campaign to mofussil places with the help and co-operation of the local bodies.

Health Education

In combating the disease an important factor is educating the people about the nature of tuberculosis and the measure for its prevention, cure and after-care. Every clinic, hospital and sanatorium can well become a centre for such education of the patient and his family. The expansion of health visiting services will be greatly useful in this matter. The public health nurse can warn the family about the danger of careless spitting by the patient. She can teach them how to dispose of infectious material and how to obtain at least partial isolation in the home.

The World Health Organization has repeatedly recommended that T.B. institutions can be of the simplest type and that expensive buildings are not essential for the purposes of isolation, treatment and after-care. We must reduce the capital and maintenance cost of institutional accommodation. Otherwise the progress of anti-tuberculosis work will be held up. Government will always be anxious to avail themselves of the lead which comes from such a great organization as the World Health Organization and also of the co-operation which voluntary organizations and the public can give in the anti-tuberculosis work that has to be done in this State.

Forward Trading in Cotton Seed

The Government of India have issued a notification prohibiting forward trading in cotton seed. This Order takes effect, after the close of business, on May 22, 1952. The contracts outstanding at the close of business on 22nd May 1952, shall be deemed to close out at the market rate, applicable to the contract at the close of business on the said day for cotton seed.

No person shall, after the 22nd May 1952, enter into any forward contract, except the following contracts: (i) forward contracts of specific qualities or types and for specific delivery at a specified price, delivery orders, Railway receipts or bills of lading, against which contracts are not transferable to third parties; (ii) contracts for the delivery at some future date of cotton seeds to Government or any authorised officer of Government; and (iii) contracts, which the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exclude from the provisions of this Order.

All differences arising out of any contract so deemed to be closed out shall be payable on the basis of the market rate as aforesaid and the seller shall not be bound to give delivery and the buyer shall not be bound to take delivery. Payment of all differences legally due from a member of an Association to another member of such Association in respect of any forward contract closed out under this clause shall be made to the clearing house of the Association and for the purpose of calculating such differences, the market rate shall be deemed to be the settlement rate fixed by the Associations under its by-laws or other regulations, which shall for the relevant purpose continue to have effect, subject to the provisions of this Order.

Ameliorative Activities

Ameliorative activities in the districts, in connection with the Prohibition campaign, including the rehabilitation of ex-addicts and resettlement of ex-tappers, during the month of April 1952, *are given below :*

BELLARY.—Two villages at Alipuram and Veniveerapuram were contacted for collection of share capital for the proposed Milk Supply Societies. The construction of godowns by three societies have gone beyond basement level and in one society, i.e., the Harpanahalli Marketing Society, to roof level. Investigation was made for a land colonisation society at Bennikal village and report was submitted to the Registrar. The Udegolam Tenants Society was got registered and is pending starting. The Sreedaragadda Milk Supply Society was started on its work. The Alur Firka Federation and the four multi-purpose societies in the firka were recommended for a subsidy of Rs. 4,000 for 1952-53 for agricultural, social, recreational and cottage industries purposes.

THE NILGIRIS.—The Ootacamund Taluk Ryots Conference and Jamabandi Exhibition was held at Ootacamund on 30th April 1952, presided over by the Collector. The Nilgiris Co-operative Marketing Society and the Ootacamund Co-operative Milk Supply Society participated in the exhibition. The propaganda van was also in attendance. The Gudalur Co-operative Milk Supply Society was started on work. The propaganda van visited 19 hamlets and information films were screened in the places visited. The shows were witnessed by large crowds.

NORTH ARCOT.—At the Kalasapakkam Cottage Industries Federation a meeting of the artisans was convened and raw materials necessary for woodwork, smithy-work, leather-work and oil-pressing were estimated and resolved to be purchased. B.P. sheets were distributed to the artisans. Timber and iron purchased amounted to Rs. 1,157-3-0 and sales effected amounted to Rs. 844-3-0. Out of materials so distributed six Wardha model latrines and three double-bullock carts were made and completed. Rope-making was demonstrated in the meeting with the coir brought from Beypore with a view to see if this industry can be introduced.

SOUTH ARCOT.—There were 25 Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Societies in Tirukoilur circle with 890 members. The palmyra tapping season has commenced in the circle and 586 licences for the tapping of palmyra sweet juice for the manufacture of jaggery were issued up to the end of April 1952. The total quantity of jaggery produced is 4,801 lb. valued at Rs. 904-13-0. There was no difficulty in finding a market for the jaggery produced. The entire quantity has been sold out. The ex-tappers have all been provided with employment. There is no agitation for employment.

Milk Supply Co-operative Societies.—The Milk Supply Co-operative Societies at Kaveripakkam, Semmananganur and Tiruvennainallur, started for the benefit of the ex-tappers, are having normal business. The Semmananganur Milk Supply Co-operative Society is maintaining a breeding bull.

Libraries.—The Eraiyur and Thaniyal Grama Sangams are running libraries; the Vilandai Co-operative Society and Alagramam Co-operative Society are also running libraries for the benefit of members and non-members.

Thrift.—The thrift scheme was explained in all the propaganda meetings and all the people were exhorted to save in the hundi boxes. During April 1952 a sum of Rs. 513-13-3 was saved in hundi boxes and a sum of Rs. 4,136-8-0 was saved under thrift deposits.

CHINGLEPUT.—The Government have permitted the tapping of palmyra trees for sweet toddy for jaggery manufacture in the two taluks of Ponneri and Madurantakam in the Chingleput District in their Memorandum No. 117926/S/51-2, dated 17th January 1952. On representations made in this behalf, the Government have been pleased to order in their Memorandum Development No. 16948/S/52-2, dated 12th April 1952, permission to tap palmyra trees for sweet toddy for jaggery manufacture in the remaining taluks of Chingleput District also through selected co-operative societies in areas acceptable to the District Prohibition Officer. All the 14 societies in Ponneri and Saidapet Taluks have been selected for grant of licences. Up to the end of March 1952, 74 licences were issued to members of Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Societies and more are under issue.

WEST GODAVARI.—All the five Rural Welfare Officers in the District have been absorbed as Junior Inspectors and they were sent up for training in the Rama Doss Co-operative Training Institute, Rajahmundry. Thus there is no staff to attend to the ameliorative activities in the District. During the month, the Special Senior Inspector for Jaggery Societies issued 874 licences to ex-tappers, bringing the total number of licences issued up to the end of the month to 8,274 for manufacturing palmyra jaggery.

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI.—Propaganda for thrift was continued to be made by Central Bank staff. A sum of Rs. 777-15-0 was collected under thrift deposit through hundi boxes. The propaganda van was on tour for 23 days in Dindigul area and visited 18 villages and exhibited pictures in 14 villages.

EAST GODAVARI.—With a view to propagate the benefit accruing to the ex-tappers by the manufacture and marketing of palm jaggery through co-operative effort, a stall was opened on the occasion of the Sri Rama Navami Exhibition of All-India Arts, Crafts and Industries held at Rajahmundry from 3rd to 10th April 1952. Best samples of palm gur manufactured in the neighbouring palmyra jaggery manufacturing societies of Rajahmundry, and palm gur products were exhibited. Free samples of palm gur and palm sugar were also distributed to the visitors. The stall attracted a good crowd of about 1,000 persons per day.

SOUTH KANARA.—During the month of April 1952 one Fishermen Co-operative Society was registered at Kaup. The Pilya, Permannur, Hejmadi, Kodi, Mala and Palli Rural Credit Societies were started on work during the month.

Distribution of chemical fertilisers and iron and steel.—The S.K.C.C.W. Stores, Limited, sold through its retail depots 16 tons 959·5 lb. of ammonium sulphate and two

tons 1,792 lb. of superphosphate. The primary societies sold 1,092 lb. of ammonium sulphate and one ton 483 lb. of superphosphate during the month. The Central Stores also sold 942·5 lb. of M.S. Flats, eight tons 1,147·9 lb. of M.S. Rounds and 385·5 lb. of octagonal steel bars.

Promotion of thrift.—The thrift collections effected during the month amounted to Rs. 10,258.

Harijan Welfare.—The Central Bank issued a loan of Rs. 250 to one Adi-Dravida Co-operative Society during the month. The Special Co-operative Inspector, Udipi, inspected one Adi-Dravida Co-operative Society during the month, and the Special Co-operative Inspector, Mangalore, inspected 14 Adi-Dravida Co-operative Societies. Collections to the tune of Rs. 611–3–6 were effected by the Special Co-operative Inspectors during their visits to the societies. Two societies, viz., the Baikady and the Thannirabhavi, were revived during the month.

RAMANATHAPURAM.—One co-operative society was organised during the month. At the end of the month there were 171 Jaggery Manufacturers' Co-operative Societies in this district, with 18,179 members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 30,208. A total of 801 licences for tapping sweet juice and 424 permits for the sale of sweet juice for personal consumption as beverage were issued during the month, raising the total number of valid licences and permits to 5,926 and 2,598, respectively, at the end of the month. Eight hundred and fifty-eight maunds of palmyra jaggery valued at Rs. 3,512 were produced, and the entire quantity was sold for Rs. 4,530 while 51,040 of Madras measures of sweet juice were sold for Rs. 6,617–8–0 as beverage for personal consumption during the month. Training was imparted to 16 members in three jaggery societies, and the Palm Gur Instructor conducted four demonstrations.

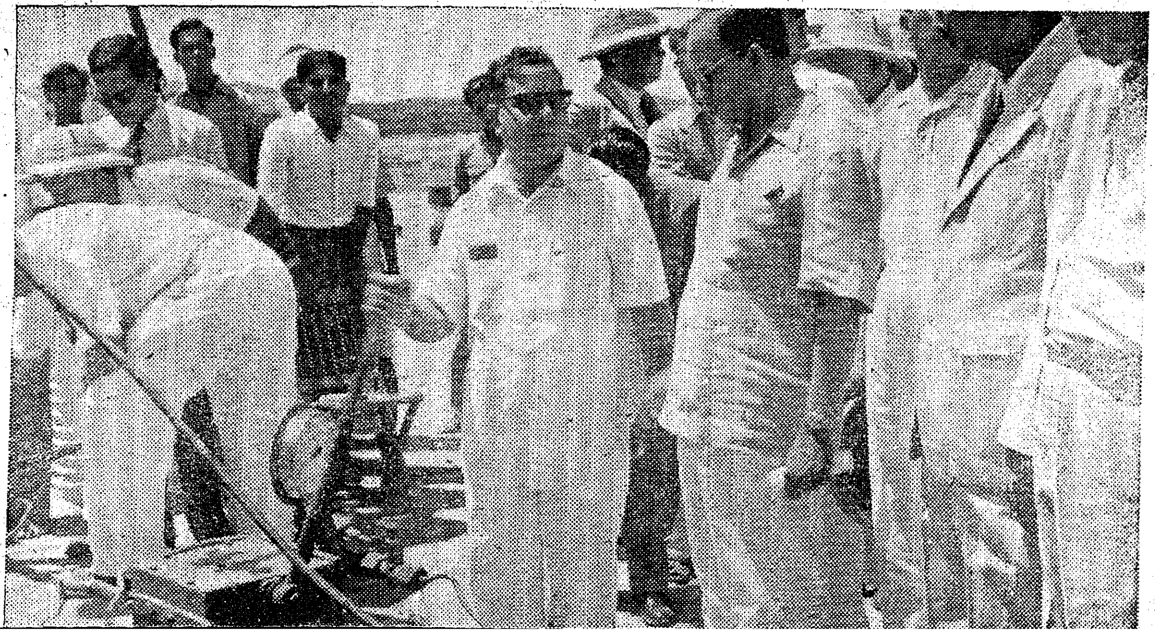
At the end of the month there were 533 rural credit societies with 49,492 members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 6,91,126. The number of villages and population served by these societies are 1,331 and 2,47,460 respectively, the percentage of villages and population served being 55 per cent and 17 per cent respectively, during the month. Four hundred and sixty-five rural credit societies have changed their names to multipurpose rural credit societies and adopted the latest model by-laws prescribed by the Registrar. The volume of transactions under the multipurpose activities of the rural credit societies amounted to Rs. 200 during the month.

MALABAR.—During the month one rural credit society, viz., the Taloor Multipurpose Co-operative Credit Society and a weavers' society, viz., Pandicode Weavers' Co-operative Production and Sale Society, were registered. In the existing rural credit societies 239 new members were newly admitted and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 2,169 was collected. One society was revived during the month, three members were newly admitted and the panchayat reconstituted. The Society has applied for a loan of Rs. 2,000.

The 38 jaggery societies working in the district have a membership of 12,722 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 74,392. During the month eight tapping licences were newly issued. During the month 5,410 maunds and 16 lb. of jaggery were produced and sales to the extent of 14,554 maunds were effected. All these sales were effected through the societies themselves. The Elapully Jaggery Production Co-operative Society provided subsidiary occupation to its members in the shape of production and sale of milk. During the month the members produced milk to the value of Rs. 1,033–14–0 and sold it for Rs. 1,303–9–0 through the society.

The Palm Gur Instructor gave demonstration on the manufacture of improved variety of jaggery to the members of Elapully, Pallassana and Parli Jaggery Societies. These societies produced 1,180 lb. of refined jaggery worth Rs. 147–8–0 and sold it for Rs. 266–4–0.

TESTING OF PRESTRESSED CONCRETE BEAM : *An interesting engineering test was conducted at the site of the Palar Bridge at the 38th milestone on the Great Southern Trunk Road, about four miles from Chinglepet. The first of its kind in India, the test was designed to prove the strength of prestressed concrete to be used for beams in the Palar Bridge. Engineers from all over India attended the test, and here they are seen inspecting load measuring instruments.*



ANANTAPUR.—The Milk Supply Unions at Gooty and Dharmavaram formed for the benefit of ex-tappers sold 4,535 Madras measures of milk for Rs. 4,271 during the month. The Hindupur Firka Cottage Industries Co-operative Federation purchased raw materials such as iron and steel, timber, hides and bark for Rs. 961–2–0 and issued to the artisans stocks to the value of Rs. 3,506–0–10 during the month. At the end of the month the value of stock on hand was Rs. 5,870–1–2.

Two multipurpose rural credit societies were registered during the month, thus bringing the total number of rural credit societies to 462 at the end of the month. The percentage of villages and of the population served by rural credit societies in the district rose from 61·39 and 14·83 respectively at the beginning of the month to 61·63 and 15·03 respectively at the end of the month, while the targets are 50 per cent and 30 per cent respectively. The number of societies wherein multipurpose activities were introduced continued to be 295 at the end of the month: 1,181 members were benefited by these societies and a sum of Rs. 5,917 was involved in their transactions. During the month loans to the extent of Rs. 46,248 were issued to rural credit societies under the cheap loans scheme.

The propaganda van visited 36 villages during the month. Seventeen film shows and twelve magic lantern shows were screened during the month. The P.A. System was utilised during the month for giving wide publicity to the famine relief measures undertaken by the Government. Sixteen Harijan members of the Gooty Palmyra and Date Products Workers' Co-operative Society underwent training in the manufacture of palmyra and date products. Nine members attained proficiency. The Society purchased raw materials (40 head-loads of leaves and colours) for Rs. 68 and supplied them to the trainees. During the month the Society manufactured 50 date mats for Rs. 25 and sold stocks for Rs. 6–14–0.

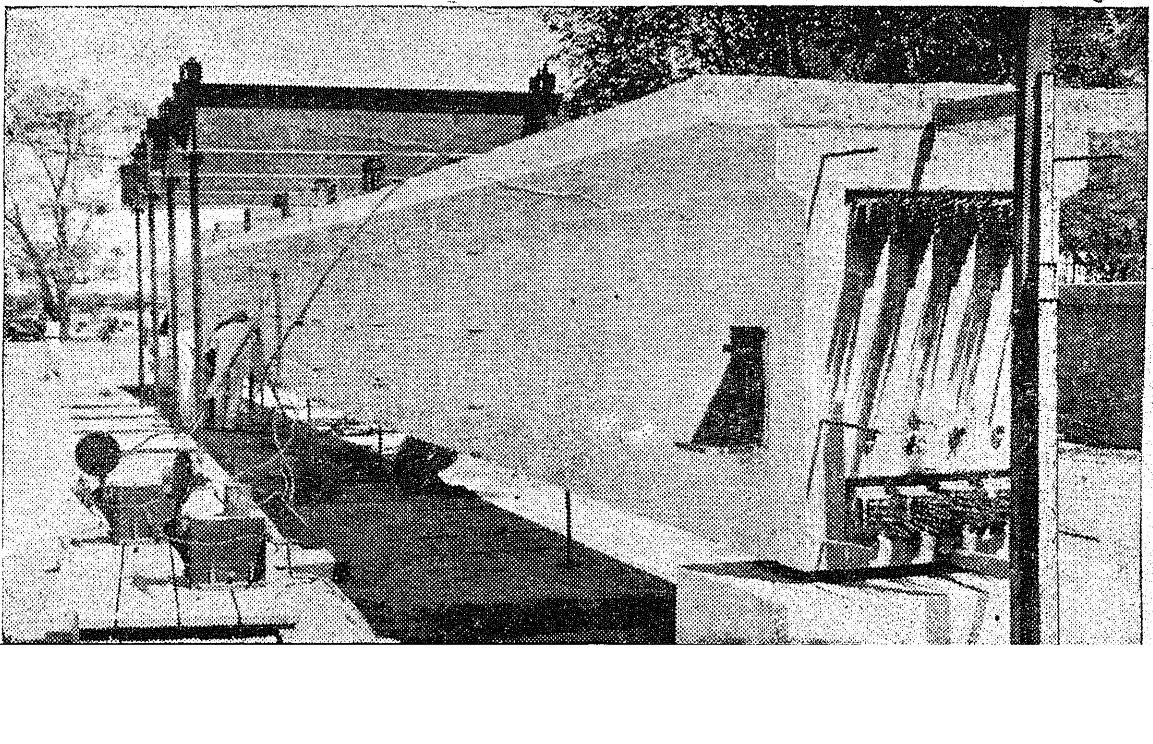
MADRAS CITY.—Licences for tapping palmyra trees for the production of jaggery have been issued to 45 members of the Nallankuppam Jaggery Manufacturing Society only. The members produced 4,350 lb. of jaggery in the month. It was sold by the members themselves on their individual account. The stock of jaggery left at the Guindy Engineering College still remains undisposed of. The Senior Inspector has been instructed to contact the President of the Society and arrange for the disposal of the jaggery.

Recreational activities.—Film shows were arranged in the evenings in over ten of the cheries in the city through the propaganda van that toured in the month. The residents of the cheries were very much pleased by the newsreels which, according to them, provided good recreation after the day's labour. Propaganda on the benefits of Prohibition and the small savings schemes were also conducted in the centres.

TANJORE.—During the month under report, a sum of Rs. 1,513 was collected as savings through the thrift savings scheme. One Palmyra Jaggery Co-operative Society was started on its work at Thotti in Tanjore Taluk Four licences were issued for tapping sweet juice for palmyra trees for the manufacture of jaggery to members of jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies.

NELLORE.—Propaganda was carried on in the rural areas of the circle, on the evils of drink and on the various benefits conferred on the poorer sections of the rural population by the introduction of Prohibition. The ex-addicts are being encouraged to join the local co-operatives and take to thrift-savings with the aid of hundi boxes. They have come to realise by their own living experience the social and economic benefits conferred by the enforcement of Prohibition.

GIRDER FOR THE TRIAL: The prestressed concrete beam of 90 feet span used in the test. Loads were applied till cracks appeared in the beam. Designed for a 30-ton load, the beam withstood even 150 tons. Prestressed concrete can effect 80 per cent saving in steel and 40 per cent in concrete.



Madras State Famine Relief Fund

The donations to the Madras State Famine Relief Fund reached the total of Rs. 5,39,105-8-2 on May 20, 1952. The following is the list of donations of Rs. 100 and above :

		RS.	A.	P.
	Amount received up to 6th May 1952 (already published in newspapers).	3,75,313	5	11
1	The Madurai Mills Company Limited, Madurai.	20,000	0	0
2	Messrs Amalgamations Limited, Madras.	10,000	0	0
3	The Andhra Cement Company Limited, Vijayavada.	5,001	0	0
4	A. K. Abdullabhoy & Co., Madras.			
5	Messrs T. V. Sundaram Iyengar & Sons, Madurai.			
6	Messrs Buckingham and Carnatic Company Limited, Madras.	5,000 each.	0	0
7	Messrs Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India Limited, Madras.			
8	The East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories Limited, Madras.	3,000 each.	0	0
9	N. Gopal Das & Co., Tiruchirappalli.			
10	Sri N. Kanuge, M.P., Cuttack-2 ..			
11	Messrs Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd., Madras.			
12	The Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Company Limited, Bangalore City.	2,500 each.	0	0
13	Messrs A. & F. Harvey Limited, Madurai.			
14	The Imperial Tobacco Company of India Limited, Madras.			
15	Madurai Municipal Council, Madurai.			
16	Rajah Sri Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad, Madras.			
17	Metal Box Company of India Limited, Madras.	2,000 each.	0	0
18	Messrs Gordon Woodroffe & Co. Madras.			
19	Messrs Rallis India Limited, Madras.			
20	Messrs Best & Co., Ltd., Madras.			
21	The President, Wholesale Co-operative Stores, Anantapur.	1,830	0	0
22	A. M. Goolamally & Co., Madras.	1,776	0	0
23	Collections of sale of tickets to the variety entertainment at Tirumangalam.	1,701	0	0
24	Goolamally Abdul Hussein & Co., Madras.	1,652	0	0
25	Proceeds from the film show, "The River."	1,576	8	0
26	The Revenue Divisional Officer, Anantapur (sale-proceeds of drama tickets).	1,392	0	0
27	The Hon'ble Sri C. Subramaniam, Minister for Finance (being donations received from various Merchants' Associations of Coimbatore).	1,337	8	0
28	Collector of Bellary	1,288	0	0
29	The Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate Limited, Udipi.	1,001 each.	0	0
30	Sri V. P. Malhotra, Calcutta ..			
31	The Madurai Hotel Keepers' Association, Madurai.			
32	Srimathi Jaya Shri Raigi, M.P., Bombay-26.			
33	The Andhra Bank Limited, Masulipatnam.			
34	The Secretary, Anantapur District Co-operative Central Bank Limited, Anantapur.			
35	Sri Karumuthu Thiagarajan Chettiar, Sree Meenakshi Mills Limited.	1,000 each.	0	0
36	The Bombay Company Limited, Madras.			
37	Messrs Gillanders Arbuthnot and Company Limited, Madras.			
38	The General Electric Company of India Limited, Madras.			
39	Messrs Caltex (India) Limited, Madras.			
40	The East Asiatic Company (India) Limited, Madras.			
41	The Madura Rice and Oil Mill Owners' Association, Madurai.	750	0	0
42	Sri V. Ramabhadra Naidu Garu, Zamindar of Vadagarai.	700	0	0
43	Honorary Secretary, Madras Jewellers and Diamond Merchants Association, Madras.	663	0	0
44	S. Akbarali Haidarali and Company, Madras.			
45	S. D. Rangawalla and Company, Madras.	552 each.	0	0
46	A. Ahmedally and Company Limited, Bangalore.			
47	Donation from the United Christian Association, Delhi.	525	15	9
48	M. Goolamally Abdul Hussein and Company, Madras.	501	0	0
49	Donation from the Repalle Co-operative Bank Limited, Repalle.			
50	The Madurai Paddy Merchants Corporation, Madurai.			
51	Mr. J. R. Marshall, Director, Madurai Mills Company Limited.			
52	Sri P. R. K. Kadiresan, Pattiveeranpatti.	500 each.	0	0
53	Janab Mohamed Meera Rowther, Uthamapalayam.			
54	T. B. B. S. Raja Pandia Naicker, Zamindar, Bodi.			
55	Sri Kuppa Mudaliar, Tiruparankundram.			
56	The Commissioner, Eluru Municipal Council, Eluru.			

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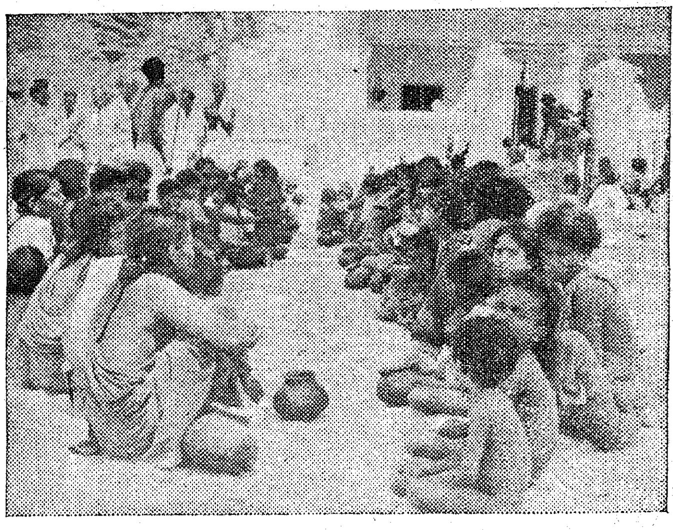
No.	Name	RS. A. P.
57	The Madura Bread, Biscuits Manufacturers' and Merchants' Association, Madurai.	
58	Madurai Unavu Pangeedu Sillarai Viyaparigal Sangam, Madurai.	
59	His Excellency the Governor of Uttar Pradesh.	
60	Sri M. S. Savarimuthu Udayar, Royappanpatti.	
61	P. V. Kottaisamy Thevar, Gudalur.	
62	Commissioner, Kodaikanal Municipality, Kodaikanal.	
63	Sri M. Janakirama Kullama Naicker and Sri M. Kullamma Naicker, Neikkarapatti.	500 0 0 each.
64	Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company Limited, Madras.	
65	Messrs. Glaxo Laboratories (India) Limited, Madras.	
66	The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Madras.	
67	The National Bank of India Limited, Madras.	
68	The Lloyds Bank Limited, Madras.	
69	The Eastern Bank Limited, Madras.	
70	The Mercantile Bank of India Limited, Madras.	
71	Guntur District Wholesale Co-operative Stores Limited.	499 8 0
72	Abdulla Brothers, Madras	452 0 0 each.
73	A. T. Kharkaiwalla and Company, Madras.	
74	Sri K. M. S. Lakshmana Iyer, Madurai.	401 0 0
75	Sri V. T. Nagu Pillai, Madakkulam.	400 0 0
76	W. P. A. Chandrasekara Nadar, Pattiveeranpatti.	366 0 0
77	Collections made by Srimathi Ammana Raja and the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kovvur.	396 0 0
78	Sri A. S. An. Alagappan, Ceylon ..	362 0 0
79	The Hotel Owners' Association, Palni.	358 0 0
80	M. M. Abbas Brothers, Madras ..	352 0 0
81	The Standard Brick and Tile Company (Yelahanda) Limited, Yelahanda.	350 0 0 each.
82	The Calicut Tile Company, Feroke.	
83	Srimathi Savita Kamdar, Madras ..	345 0 0
84	Donation from the Madras Secretariat Association, Madras.	322 12 0
85	The Retailers' Association, Dindigul.	321 0 0
86	A. M. Hassanally and Company, Madras.	301 0 0
87	The Village Common Fund, Gullapuram.	300 0 0 each.
88	The Standard Pottery Works Limited, Alwaye.	
89	H. A. Taiyebally and Company, Madras.	292 0 0
90	Hussein Abbas and Company, Madras.	252 0 0 each.
91	Ebrahim Saifuddin and Company, Madras.	
92	A. K. Ismail and Company, Madras.	252 0 0 each.
93	Ahmedally Hassanally and Company, Madras.	
94	Saleh and Brothers, Madras ..	
95	The Canara Mutual Insurance Company Limited, Udipi.	251 0 0
96	Janab S. P. S. Sheik Peeran Mias, Bodi.	250 0 0 each.
97	The Salem Co-operative Wholesale Stores, Salem.	
98	Messrs. The Mahalakshmi Textile Mills Limited, Madurai.	
99	Messrs. T. A. Taylor and Company (Madras) Limited, Madras.	250 0 0 each.
100	Messrs. Simson and MaConechy Limited, Madras.	
101	Messrs. Gulf Oil (India) Limited, Madras.	
102	Sri Ram Mathu Kapur, Amritsar ..	210 0 0 each.
103	A. Ali Mohamed and Company, Madras.	
104	M. Hateem and Company, Madras.	202 0 0 each.
105	H. Hassan and Company, Madras ..	
106	T. S. Fida Aly and Company, Madras.	
107	S. F. Taiyebally and Company, Madras.	
108	S. A. Bhagat and Company, Madras.	
109	Saifuddin and Company, Madras.	
110	Akberalli Alibhoy Kanchwalla, Madras.	
111	The Association of Engineers, Madras.	201 0 0
112	Sri S. R. Chopra, Bombay	200 0 0 each.
113	Sri G. Subbaraya Iyer, Avaniapuram.	
114	Sri V. K. Eswara Iyer, Velur ..	
115	Sri P. K. Jacob, Chengannur ..	
116	The Collector of Malabar ..	
117	Sri Thulasidas Dongarsi, Erode ..	
118	A. An. Krishna Pillai & Company, Chinnamanur.	
119	Shinnamanur Arya Vaisya Common Fund.	
120	Kalimuthu Chettiar, Devadanapatti.	
121	Janab S. Ibrahim Rowther, Natham.	
122	The Ration Shop Owners' Association, Madurai.	
123	Sri P. Thirumalaisamy Reddiar, Ayyampalayam.	
124	The Villagers of Pannaikadu ..	
125	Sri A. V. Meiyappa Chettiar, Kodaikanal.	
126	The Madras Electric Tramways Limited, Madras.	
127	Fakrudeen and Company, Madras.	192 0 0 each.
128	Anonymous	
129	The Efficiency Officer, Nellore ..	180 0 0 each.
130	Sri N. Ramasubramaniam, Colombo.	
131	The Hindu Mathar Ikya Sangam, Madurai.	152 8 0

No.	Name	RS. A. P.
132	A. H. Taker and Company, Madras.	
133	M. Hateembhoy Lodghar, Madras..	
134	H. Abbasbhoy Ahmedally and Company, Madras.	152 0 0 each.
135	Calcutta Light Casting and Company, Madras.	
136	Abdul Hussein Salehbhoy and Company, Madras.	
137	Janab M. Kolar Rowther, Cumbum.	
138	Janab M. K. Chinnappa Rowther, Cumbum.	
139	Sri N. S. K. Kannappa Gounder, Gudalur.	150 0 0 each.
140	N. S. K. Ponniah Gounder, Gudalur	
141	The Sacred Heart College, Kodaikanal.	
142	Retailers' Association, Palni ..	141 0 0
143	Assistant Engineer, B. Canal Subdivision, Kavali.	135 0 0
144	Sri T. Rama Reddy, Nellore.	134 0 0
145	Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Nellore, North.	125 0 0 each.
146	Janab K. S. S. Mohamed Yusuf, Natham.	
147	Sri K. Ramachandran, Bombay ..	120 0 0
148	Sri N. Krishnan, Jackanarai village, The Nilgiris.	117 0 0
149	F. Saifuddin and Company, Madras.	
150	A. M. Badruddin and Company, Madras.	110 0 0 each.
151	A. N. Faida Hussein and Company, Broadway.	
152	Sri R. Kumaravelu, Singapore-1 ..	108 10 6
153	Sri P. V. Kabali Chetti, Madras ..	106 10 0
154	Sri S. V. Das, Deputy Collector, Madras.	105 0 0
155	Janab A. A. Mohammed Ibrahim, Dindigul.	
156	Dr. S. G. Joshi, Bombay	
157	Sri D. M. M. Durai Raj Chettiar, Dindigul.	
158	Sri T. A. Bangaruswami Naidu, Dindigul.	
159	M. S. Duraiswamy Chettiar & Sons, Dindigul.	
160	Janab K. S. M. Seeni Rowther & Sons, Dindigul.	
161	Dindigul Rice Mill Owners' Association, Dindigul.	101 0 0 each.
162	Sri H. K. Mahatab	
163	Sri S. S. Arunachalam Chettiar, Madurai.	
164	Sri M. Nataraja Nadar, Palni ..	
165	Messrs. M. S. P. Periaswami Manigarar and Company, Palni.	
166	Sri M. S. V. A. Natchimuthu Chettiar, Palni.	
167	Sri B. M. Sornam Pillai, Dindigul ..	
168	Messrs. N. S. Ramaswamy Achari & Sons, Limited, Chinnalapatti. ..	
169	Messrs. Chandra Talkies, Batlagundu.	100 0 0 each.
170	Batlagundu Co-operative Stores, Batlagundu.	
171	Sri S. R. Subramania Nadar, Pattiveeranpatti.	
172	Sri V. T. S. Chandrasekara Mudaliar, Sholavandar.	
173	Janab K. Kadir Meera Rowther, Uthamapalayam.	
174	Janab M. K. Mohamed Abdul Hameed, Uthamapalayam.	
175	Janab M. Kaderkutti Rowther, Uthamapalayam.	
176	Janab M. N. Peer Rowther, Uthamapalayam.	
177	Janab C. A. Abdul Azeez, Cumbum.	
178	Sri Muthusamandia Pillai, Cumbum.	
179	Sri S. T. Koneri Pillai, Cumbum ..	
180	Sri S. Michael, Thevaram	
181	Mr. R. E. Castel, Madras	
182	Sri K. Umamaheswaran, Madras-18.	
183	Sri N. Srinivasa Iyer, Secunderabad (Dn.)	
184	Sri E. C. Eshwar, Indore City ..	
185	Sri S. Muthuswami Chettiar & Sons, Madurai.	
186	Sri S. K. B. Sokkalingam Chettiar, Madurai.	
187	Messrs. A. S. S. M. Somasundaram Chetty, Madurai.	
188	Sri A. P. Periaswami, Anangur ..	
189	Sri S. M. Venkataraman, Pandamangalam.	
190	Sri N. G. Ramamoorthi Naidu, Nadanthai.	
191	Sri R. Palaniappa Mudaliar, Mohanur.	
192	Messrs. M. S. Karuppuswami Gounder and Company, Palni.	
193	Sri E. A. S. S. N. Somasundaram Chettiar and Company, Madurai.	
194	Sri R. M. Appavoo Chettiar, Madurai.	
195	Sri S. Balasubramaniam Chettiar, Madurai.	
196	Dr. C. A. Amesur, Bombay ..	
197	Dr. R. A. P. Cooper, Bombay ..	
198	Sri V. P. Ocha Thevar, Uthamapuram.	
199	Sri T. R. M. Sivasubramaniam Nadar.	
200	Sri A. T. Doraiswamy Nadar ..	
201	Sri K. P. M. Kuppan Chettiar ..	
202	Sri A. A. S. Chinna Arumuga Nadar	
203	Sri N. SK. Suruliyandi Gounder, Cumbum.	
204	Sri K. P. Subramania Thevar, Gokilapuram.	
205	Sri S. Kanakapillai Rowther, Guzzanur.	
206	Sri G. P. Periaswamy Thevar, Gokilapuram.	
207	Sri R. Subramaniam, Gudalur ..	
208	Sri S. Krishna Sastrigal, Gudalur ..	
209	Sri Vedachari Iyer, Othamapalayam.	
210	Janab K. E. Kader Meeran, Othamapalayam.	

No.	Name	RS.	A.	P.
211	Janab A. E. Kader Mohideen, Othamapalayam.			
212	Sri N. K. Ponnuswamy Thevar, Chinnamanur.			
213	Sri A. S. A. Sami Nadar, Chinnamanur.			
214	Sri M. M. Guruswamy Nadar, Chinnamanur.			
215	Sri S. V. Veerappan Naicker, Chinnamanur.			
216	Sri D. Rajamanickam, Chinnamanur.			
217	Sri T. Sudalaimuthu Nadar and Company.			
218	Sri P. S. Bappuswamy Gounder, Gudalur.			
219	Sri M. Vallinayyagam Pillai, Bodi.			
220	Sri Meenakshinageswara Iyer, Periakulam.			
221	Sri Dorai Rama Chidambaram Pillai, Periakulam.			
222	Sri B. S. Somasundaram Iyer, Periakulam.			
223	Janab P. M. Syed Meera Rowther, Natham.			
224	Srimathi Rm. S. Rm. S. P. Umayalachi, Vallalapatti.	100	0	0
225	Sri SN. VR. Narayanan Chettiar, Melur.	each.		
226	Messrs Rajamani Stores, Kodaikanal.			
227	Janab S. N. Syed Ghani, Keeranur.			
228	Sri T. Karuppana Pillai, Keeranur.			
229	Janab C. K. V. Abdul Wahas, Rv. Keeranur.			
230	Sri S. A. Chidambaram Nadar, Theni.			
231	Sri A. S. Guruswamy Nadar, Theni.			
232	Sri K. A. S. Pandithuraisamy Nadar, Allingaram.			
233	Sri S. R. M. Sathappa Chettiar, Usilampatti.			
234	Sri Gopalaswami Reddiar, Avalsoorampathi.			
235	Sri P. P. P. Chidambara Nadar, Tirumangalam.			
236	Sri Thiruvenkada Reddiar, Agathapatti.			
237	Collections through R.K. Sundararajulu Naicker, Jalakantapuram.			
238	Messrs. Fraser and Ross, Madras ..			
239	Janab Syed Kalai Rowther, Cumbum.			
240	Bhagat Estates Limited, Madras ..			
241	A. Mohamed and Company, Madras.	1,552 each.	0	0
	Miscellaneous collections (below Rs. 100) received after 6th May 1952.	7,403	2	0
	Total .. Rs.	5,39,105	8	2



GRUEL CENTRE : *Women and children wait for gruel at a centre in Paranji in North Arcot district.*

Madras State Famine Relief Fund

A sum of Rs. 20,000, collected by the Borah Muslim community of Madras at the instance of His Holiness Sardar Dr. Syedna Taher Saifuddin Saheb, as subscription towards the Madras State Famine Relief Fund, has been received by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Madras.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce has contributed a sum of Rs. 60,675, being the first instalment of subscriptions received from its members to the State Famine Relief Fund. Messrs. Parry & Co., Ltd., have further contributed 100 cases of condensed milk, valued at Rs. 4,300, and Messrs. Volkart Bros., condensed milk, valued at Rs. 2,000.

The contributions have been gratefully acknowledged by the Government.

The Government have accepted with thanks the free gift of articles made by the Indian Red Cross Society, Madras State Branch, for the use of mobile units working in famine-affected areas in the State and also its offer to donate a sum of Rs. 1,500 towards the cost of maintenance of one of the mobile units.

A sum of Rs. 675-2-0 has been received by the Honorary Treasurer, Madras State Famine Relief Fund, through General K. M. Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief. This amount was collected at a dramatic performance held by the Railway staff at Delhi Cantonment Station for famine relief work in Rayalaseema.

Water-Supply for Salem

By Sri S. RAJAGOPALAN, Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Madras

It is a happy augury that a major water-supply system completed by the reorganised Sanitary Engineering Branch should be opened under such august auspices. The chequered progress in the execution of this scheme is but too well known. But for the delay imposed by the War, the festivities of the opening ceremony should have been held some ten years ago. The War conferred a boon on the Visakhapatnam Municipality by completing its Gosthani Water-Supply Scheme as a War measure and later selling it over to the Municipality, thereby advancing the fruition of that scheme perhaps by a decade. In the case of Salem Municipality, however, the War halted the water-supply scheme without mercy almost on the eve of its completion and stood between the scheme and the Municipality for well nigh a decade. It would seem as though the scheme had itself decided to wait and be opened by Rajaji only as the Chief Minister of Madras State.

The history of the Salem (Mettur) Water-Supply Scheme only symbolises the struggle of the Salem citizens though half a century against water scarcity. It was in the late nineties that an attempt was made to pump a supply from the Arisipalayam tank as a temporary measure. The Panamarathupatti Water-Supply Scheme was later investigated in 1905, and the scheme installed between 1907 and 1911, at a cost of Rs. 10·00 lakhs. The scheme was intended to serve an ultimate population of 80,000 at ten gallons per head per day. But almost within a decade of its installation, the Panamarathupatti tank source proved itself undependable in years of poor rainfall, and the population of the town had exceeded the limit set for the scheme.

Attempts were made to improve the source and tap the seepage waters, but with every summer the total inadequacy of the scheme to meet the expanded needs of the town was being realised forcibly. Public agitation against water famine became frequent and clamant. Alternative sources were thereupon explored. A scheme to bring water-supply from the Shevroy Hills was contemplated in 1926. But soon the Mettur Dam Project took shape. The people of Salem rightly pitched upon the Mettur Reservoir as the only solution to their water-supply problem.

Sanctioning of the Scheme

Several alternatives for bringing a supply from Mettur to Salem were considered. It was decided to pump a supply from Mettur utilising the tail race water of the turbine sets of the Hydro-Electric Scheme. The details of the scheme were then investigated under the orders of Government in G.O. Ms. No. 705, Public Health, dated 26th March 1930. The investigation of the Salem (Mettur) Water-Supply Scheme was accordingly carried out in 1930–31 and a report thereon submitted to Government. The preparation of plans and estimates for the scheme was then ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 1926, dated 24th April 1935. The Sanitary Engineer to Government submitted in August 1936 plans and estimates for the scheme amounting to Rs. 22·94 lakhs, which was revised by the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, to Rs. 24·03 lakhs and sanctioned by the Government in G.O. No. 1489, Public Health, dated 26th June 1937.

The execution of the scheme was entrusted to the Salem Municipal Council under the supervision and control of the Sanitary Engineer. The Municipality made a start on the execution. But soon, in accordance with the revised policy announced in G.O. No. 2186, Public Health, dated 15th June 1938, the execution of the scheme was taken over by the Public Works Department. It was at this stage that certain major features of the design of the scheme were re-examined. The Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Coimbatore Circle, suggested that instead of carrying the pumping main from the tail race across the Ellis Saddle, the pump house of the scheme could as well be shifted to the foreshore of the lake beyond the northern end of the Ellis Saddle, and the water from the lake pumped direct, instead of the water from the tail race. The Sanitary Engineer at the time also raised the question of the unsuitability of the tail race water with its high organic content and smell of sulphuretted hydrogen and suggested the desirability of drawing the lake water from near the surface at all times. An Intake Tower for the purpose was eventually decided upon. Yet another major alteration adopted in the scheme was the substituton of C.I. pipes for the pumping and gravity mains in the place of Hume steel pipes, included in the scheme as sanctioned.

Revised Estimate Approved

A revised estimate for the scheme was accordingly sanctioned in July 1939, incorporating the several alterations in design and increasing the amount from Rs. 24·03 lakhs to Rs. 33·00 lakhs. The increased cost of the revised estimate was due to the reasons set forth in the accompanying extract from the Chief Engineer's Note :—

"On a scrutiny of the sanctioned proposals it was noticed that the pumping arrangement ~~proposed~~ was defective. In the originally sanctioned estimate the proposal was to draw water through a hydro-electric pipe located at 640 of the dam with full reservoir level at 790. The very strong smell of sulphuretted hydrogen below the dam from the hydro-electric pipes from April to June showed that the water was holding a considerable quantity of hydrogen sulphide in solution due to decomposing organic matter in water; the point at which the water was originally proposed to be drawn was therefore obviously unsuitable . . . It has since been decided that an Intake Tower located on the foreshore of the reservoir will be the best arrangement for efficient and cheap working of the scheme. The work of the Intake Tower is now in rapid progress and this work is provided for in the Revised Estimate . . .

"Consequent on the above, the alignment of the pumping main and the classification of the pipes in the pipe lines had to be changed to suit the present alignment."

This increased future was further revised to Rs. 36·67 lakhs in G.O. No. 1769, Public Health, dated 28th May 1948. With the completion of the scheme in 1952 as on date, the total outlay on the scheme will have amounted to about Rs. 40·00 lakhs.

War Halts Progress

The progress on the execution of this major scheme took refreshingly quick marches in the early stages. In fact, a major portion of the scheme—including the Intake Tower, the pumping main and the gravity main, the Nangavalli Filter Works and the Hasthampatti Service Reservoir—had been completed within the space of two years, between 1938 and 1940, and as much as Rs. 30 lakhs had been spent.

The War then intervened and halted all further progress effectively. The balance of the work remaining at the time was the raising of the Intake Tower above the full lake level, the supply and erection of the pump sets, the construction of the Booster Station, closing up gaps in the conveying mains, and construction of the Service Reservoir at Ammapatti. Our complete dependence on foreign manufacture for pumping plants of the type required for the scheme, and the non-essentiality attached to such water-supply schemes under the stress of War, spelt a long and tragic delay in the fruition of the scheme. The Department was directed to cease further activities on the execution, and resume it after the war.

Unsettled Conditions after the War

When the War ended, the supply position in regard to machinery, C.I. pipes and specials had deteriorated beyond imagination. Deliveries of articles on indent extended over years. The special pumping plants and machinery required for the scheme were ordered in 1947. They began arriving in 1950 and continued to do so right into 1951. The programme of erection of the plants had to remain indefinite until all the items of equipment—major and minor—should have been received. The execution of the scheme, which was resumed by the Public Works Department soon after the War, was taken over by the reorganised Sanitary Engineering Branch in February 1950. The discontinuity not only in the execution of the scheme because of the War, but also in the agency in charge of the execution, added to the difficulties of the situation. But above all, the long interruption of over ten years, between the stoppage and resumption of the execution, threw a heavy burden on the Department in having to re-examine, repair and rectify all the works executed a decade back and kept idle, and to place the entire scheme in working trim.

The supply, delivery, procurement and transport to site of the several items of plant, machinery and equipment required for this scheme, in the unsettled conditions after the War, require special mention, to appreciate the delay and difficulties they caused on the completion of the scheme. Meanwhile, understandably enough, the patience of the Municipality was being sorely tried. The Public Health Division which had newly taken over the execution, was in sore straits, as great expectations were placed on it. The Municipal Council began making frantic representations for expediting the scheme. A suggestion was even thrown out to transport from Scotland by air a sluice valve of 18 inches size weighing about a ton.

Bright Side of Scheme

A Railway waggon carrying from the Kulti Iron Works, C.I. specials very badly needed for the scheme, failed to arrive at Salem for months, and after frantic enquiries and search, was eventually located holidaying at a wayside station ! Even after the receipt of all the articles at site, the actual erection of the plants in the Intake Tower presented unforseeable difficulties which had to be overcome by special measures devised on the spot. It is indeed a matter for supreme satisfaction that the successful completion of the scheme after so much of stresis and strain, should receive blessings at the hands of Rajaji.

The scheme has taken up as much as 12,500 tons of C.I. pipes and specials, and includes special structures like the Intake Tower within the lake, apart from the Filter Plant at Nangavalli, elevated R.C.C. Reservoirs and special pumping plants of high horsepower, with the biggest lift in our water supply schemes so far undertaken in the State. If the entire scheme had been sanctioned for execution in the postwar era, the cost would easily have exceeded Rs. 1 crore, and the completion of the scheme would have extended over a number of years. To the pessimist who would point out the delay brought about by the War and the idle capital of Rs. 30 lakhs sunk on the scheme ten years ago, the optimist might reply by pointing out the large saving in cost and time resulting from the completion of the major part of the scheme before the War.

Salient Features Explained

I may here explain the salient features of this interesting water supply scheme :—

(i) *The Scope of the Scheme.*—The scope of the scheme as originally sanctioned was to serve an ultimate population of 1,30,000 (expected to be reached in 1961) at 15 gallons per head per day. The idea was to design the Mettur Scheme for a supply of 15 lakhs of gallons with the scheme worked for 16 hours in the day, and utilise an additional seven lakhs of gallons per day expected to be supplied from the Panamarathupatti source. The figure of 22 lakhs of gallons thus assumed includes a reserve provision of 2½ lakhs of gallons per day to meet the industrial and others needs of Salem and to give a supply to wayside villages between Nangavalli and Salem.

Subsequently, however, in 1939 the Municipal Council expressed a desire that the entire town of Salem should be supplied with Cauvery water. This is proposed to be done by increasing the hours of working of the Mettur Scheme.

The population of the town has now far exceeded the ultimate figure of 1,30,000 assumed in the sanctioned design. In fact, for the Redistribution System which is to be taken up as the next stage, it has been decided to provide for an ultimate population of 3·3 lakhs expected to be reached in 1986. The expansion of the Mettur Head Works and Nangavalli Filter Works may have to be thought of very soon in this context. It would appear as if the scheme is in need of expansion even at the time of its inauguration.

It is to be noted, however, that the old distribution system laid some four decades ago for the Panamarathupatti Scheme will have to be remodelled to suit the new scheme for the ultimate population assumed in 1986.

(ii) *Raw Water Intake.*—The Intake Tower as completed is 20 feet diameter at its bottom increasing to 24 feet diameter at the top. The height from foundation to the top of the tower is 150 feet. Designed as a dry well and located within the 100 feet deep watershed of the lake, the tower can draw off the lake water from near the surface at all times. There are as many as seven inlet pipes fixed into the wall of the tower connecting to a vertical shaft serving as the suction for the pump. The pumps and motors are located at the bottom of the tower.

The pumping plant is designed for a duty of 1,570 gallons per minute against a head of 147 feet normally. The pumping set is designed to deal with the widely varying range in the suction head. The discharge is taken up through another vertical pipeline emerging out of the tower above the lake water level and taken along the foot bridge on to the shore.

Although the provision of the Intake Tower has overcome the handicaps of an unsatisfactory quality of the raw water drawn from the lake, the 100 feet deep tower has itself brought about certain practical difficulties in the maintenance of the scheme. The pumping plants have had to be specially designed not only for the special duty but also for their location in a damp chamber necessitating automatic thermostat controlled heating equipment. In addition, special ventilating equipment for the inside of the tower has also been provided, to blow fresh air through two airducts down to the level of the meters. Ancillary equipment such as travelling crane, seepage pump sets, mechanical hoist and access ladders have had to be accommodated in the limited space available in the tower, inasmuch as it has not been possible to include an electrical lift within the tower, a facility highly desirable in such cases.

(iii) *Booster Station.*—The water from the Intake Tower is picked up by a booster set located in the pumping main some 6,450 feet distant from the Intake Tower. The supply is boosted to the Nangavalli Filter Works through a pumping main 18 inches diameter, 34,570 feet long. As originally sanctioned, the scheme contemplated a single lift of the water from the tail race waters at the dam direct to Nangavalli Filter Works, which necessitated the use of pipes up to 'G' Class. But with the interposition of the booster, there is no need for pipes of a higher class than 'E' Class in the pumping main.

The booster pump sets are in duplicate, each 310 H.P. with a duty of 1,570 gallons per minute against a head of 430 feet. The Booster Station is located opposite to the Mettur Industries.

(iv) *Nangavalli Filter Works.*—The raw water received at Nangavalli is treated with alum and lime and passed through coagulation and settling tanks on to Paterson's rapid gravity filters. The filters are capable of an output of 94,000 gallons per hour. The filtrate is drawn into a clear water reservoir of one lakh of gallons capacity. A gravity main of 20 inches diameter takes off supply to Salem. After a distance of 74,813 feet, the size gets reduced to 18 inches diameter for the remaining distance of 34,118 feet up to the discharge point at the Service Reservoir at Hasthampatti. There is also an eight-inch main 14,500 feet long carrying a supply direct from the 18 inch gravity main to another Service reservoir at Ammapet.

(v) *Service Reservoir and Distribution.*—The Elevated Service Reservoir at Hasthampatti comprises two separate tanks each of 2½ lakhs of gallons capacity. Another elevated service reservoir of two lakhs of gallons capacity has been provided at the eastern end of the town at Ammapet.

The sanctioned scheme does not provide for the linking up of the two new reservoirs with the existing distribution system. It was expected that such linking up could be included as part of the comprehensive remodelling of the distribution system at a subsequent stage.

However, to enable the Municipality to enjoy the benefits of the Mettur supply as an immediate measure, the laying of a ten-inch C.I. link-up main between Hasthampatti and the Bazaar Road Junction is being taken up. In addition, an emergency arrangement has also been completed whereby the eight-inch connecting main between Hasthampatti and Ammapet has itself been linked up with the town distribution system at a suitable point by a short eight-inch connection.

(vi) *Supply to Wayside Villages.*—An important feature of this scheme is that it includes provision for supply of drinking water to wayside villages as an essential part of the scheme. The Government Order sanctioning the preparation of plans and estimates directed that such provisions should be made in the scheme. In the scheme as actually completed, necessary C.I. tees have been provided in the gravity main to enable supplies being taken off by branch mains to the villages concerned.

One six-inch branch will supply to Jalakantapuram, Vanavasi and Nangavalli villages.

Three-inch branches will supply to each of the villages Pillakarichiyur, Tharamangalam, Pavalathanur and Sooramangalam.

In addition, a four-inch branch will take off supply to the Railway Colony at Salem Junction.

A double-tap public fountain was erected at the villages through which the gravity main passes, in order to enable the villagers to participate in the festival of the opening ceremony.

Rural Electrification

The Government have sanctioned the following electricity extension schemes :

Mettur Electricity System.—(1) Extension of supply of electricity to 33 agricultural pumpsets and five industrial services at Tiruvettipuram village in Cheyyar Taluk, North Arcot District, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,29,200. (2) Extension of supply of electricity to 40 agricultural pumpsets and one industrial load at Panapakkam, Manakuppam and T. Edayar villages in Tirukkoilur Taluk, South Arcot District, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,08,000.

Madras Electricity System.—Extension of supply of electricity to 122 agricultural pumpsets and one industrial service at Palur, Govindavadi, Padunalli and Pullalur villages in Kancheepuram Taluk, Chingleput District, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,71,000.

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